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NIGERIAN ROADS FORM AFRICAN OBSTACLE RACE

British Officers on Trek in 'Grocer's Van' Visit Remote Lake Chad

TRIP IS SPEEDED UP TO AVOID SANDSTORM

Adventurous Travelers Hear Optimistic Reports as They Start to Cross Sahara

The following is the third in a series of four articles on "An African Trek."

By CAPT. OWEN TWEEDY
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Lamy is a tumble-down place where we never meant to stay, for mysterious Chad was only 100 miles to the north. And that night we were in a wonderful camp in a thorn forest only 25 miles from the lake. The whole countryside came to look at us. But it required two solid hours' chat before we could obtain the promise of two fully manned dugouts for the morning.

Next morning everything appeared normal and we marched down to the river, only to find that the promised dugouts were not there. Our friends told us, with perfectly straight faces, that the boats had sunk during the night. But Mohamed was not to be caught with such a tale, designed, we knew, to drive a better bargain. He routed out one of the missing craft, which had been buried almost under our noses in the rushes, and we were off at last, late, but triumphant.

For two blissful hours we were poled and paddled down the Shari, but sitting like an Indian tailor in a dugout became so difficult that we had to call a halt. We chose a fishing village hung with nets and paved with slabs of decomposed yellow fish. The second dugout caught up with us, and while we rested, both crews chewed fish stolidly. Although we had only intended to halt for 10 minutes, it was an hour before we were again on the move, having seen a hippopotamus in the water ahead.

A Lake Large as Sicily

It was piping hot, as we started. There was nothing to see, for the papyrus and bamboo banks were higher than the tallest man. I slept to wake sometime later with my head resting on the calf of one of the blacks and to hear him shout into my ear that Lake Chad was in sight. I looked up and saw, beyond two low spits of cedar-grown sand, a stretch of greenish brown water.

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Radicals' Move in Berlin Met Easily by Police

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The action planned by Communists for Feb. 1 and 2 collapsed completely, owing to precautions taken by the police and by their handling of the situation.

The arrest of leaders of the Communists on the night of Jan. 31 deprived the masses of direction and a majority stayed home. The police certainly proved that prevention is better than quenching. They proceeded with the utmost caution and patience when compelled to dispel small demonstrations which formed in various parts of the city. Not a single casualty was reported.

The calm way in which the threatening revolt was met has done much to quiet the population. Leaders arrested last week have been released again, but the police continue their watchfulness.

NEW YORK TO HAVE VEHICULAR TUNNEL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Plans for a six-lane vehicular tunnel, costing $58,000,000 from the lower tip of Manhattan to mid-Brooklyn, have been made public by the Department of Plans and Structures. The tube was recommended in a general engineering report on means of alleviating traffic congestion in New York.

Immediate need for relief of this type was shown by the report of the department's chief engineer, Edward A. Byrne, which stated that the daily traffic over the three bridges connecting Manhattan with Brooklyn has grown from 17,790 vehicles in 1914 to 147,285 in 1929.

According to the tentative plans prepared, the tube would have an entrance in West Street which would permit a connection from the elevated highway to run down the west side with almost no use of the city streets by automobiles going to Brooklyn by this route.

The tunnel would go under Battery Park and the upper bay to Governors Island, where a connection would be made by means of an elevator. It would then continue in an arc to the industrial section of Brooklyn, near the piers, factories and the New York Navy Yard and also provide a through route to Coney Island and south shore resorts.

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France Again Reduces Term of Naval Service

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

Paris

GEORGES LEYGUES, Minister of Marine, has just reduced the term of compulsory naval service to 30 months. This is the latest in a series of reductions which have been made since Jan. 1, 1929.

At that time the term was 36 months, which was reduced Feb. 15 to 35 months, July 1 to 34 months, and Dec. 15 to 33 months. Further reductions are being considered.

Crime Report Urges Better Prison Guards

Selection by Spoils System and Inadequate Wages Blamed in Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Better jailers are even more important than better jails in the improvement of conditions in the country's penal institutions, according to a report of the committee on pardons, parole, probation, penal laws and institutional correction of the National Crime Commission.

The commission has been engaged for the last five years in the study of practical steps to reduce crime. Its committee, headed by Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, just completed a year's intensive study of the character and qualifications of prison guards throughout the United States. The study was directed by Prof. Louis N. Robinson of Swarthmore College (Pa.), a nationally recognized authority on penal administration and secretary of the committee.

The report recommends the application of civil service methods to the selection of prison personnel. The committee feels that the practice of business concerns in increasing efficiency through a personnel officer directly responsible to the chief executive should be tried out in public business. Such an officer, with authority over other departments as well as prisons, would be a member of the Governor's cabinet or, in cities, directly responsible to the Mayor.

Few States Have Boards

The report points out that only 10 states have civil service commissions and the power of only eight of these bodies extends over penal institutions. In most of these, it adds, their power applies only to state positions and does not aid the situation in the counties and cities. Of the 1320 cities of more than 5000 population it was found that only 200 have civil service commissions, of which only 14 supervise appointments to municipal jails and workhouses.

If prisoners are to be returned to society "at least no worse morally and physically than when they were sentenced," the prison personnel must be greatly improved, the report declares.

In an attempt to fix fundamentals by which the positions of jail wardens and guards can be accurately analyzed, the committee finds that one of the difficulties is a confused and conflicting theory as to just what is the purpose of sending a man to prison. In general, the committee finds, there is a widespread effort to make imprisonment reformative, instead of merely punitive in character. Prison employees, it says, who have been brought up under the punitive theory only are to a great extent totally unfitted for the work needed by this new concept.

Available Laws Unused

The report declares that the failure of administrative functions of government to keep pace with legislation, and the political character of prison appointments are responsible

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Drys Answer Moral Criticism by Leader of Wet Association

Women Reply to Mrs. Sabin's Defense of Liquor on Social Issue Against 'Dollars and Cents' Stand Expressed in Magazine Article

The action of Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, chairman of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, in turning the discussion of prohibition back to a moral basis, has brought a broadside of replies from many individuals, mostly women, who defend prohibition morally, but say it was not supposed anyone would try to defend liquor on moral grounds.

Mrs. Sabin, in an open letter to Loring A. Schuler, editor of the Ladies Home Journal, criticized his editorial comment on the article by Samuel Crowther in the January issue of that publication, entitled "Where Prohibition is a Success." Mr. Schuler, according to Mrs. Sabin, was dangling "the ideal of materialism before American women as the justification of prohibition."

The economic benefits—radios, washing machines and many others—which have improved the home conditions of American women, are emphasized by Mr. Crowther and Mr. Schuler, but to call this "materialism" is as illogical as to call poverty and its attendant ills social blessings it is pointed out by those taking Mrs. Sabin to task.

Following is the letter sent to Mr. Schuler, Jan. 30, by Mrs. Sabin:

Dear Mr. Schuler:

In the January number of the Ladies' Home Journal you made the following comment on Mr. Samuel Crowther's article entitled "Where Prohibition is a success":

"This article is, we believe, the most important contribution that has yet been made to the discussion on prohibition. It has nothing to do with the morals of drink; it has nothing to do with night clubs or lawlessness or the bootlegging racket, which we have discussed in the Journal during the past year. It has to do solely with the effect of prohibition on the prosperity of America.

"Most people have forgotten that the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted by Congress during wartime as an economic measure. Neither armies nor industries could win the war while the efficiency of men was impaired by strong drink.

"Recently it has been only the moral side of prohibition that has

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

BRITISH PLACE THEIR GOODS IN WINDOW FRONT

Industrial Fair to Open Simultaneously in London and Birmingham

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Finishing touches are being put to the British Industries Fair which is to be opened simultaneously at Olympia and in Birmingham on Feb. 17 and which will continue until Feb. 28. The Fair gives promise of being the most successful yet held with a largely increased number of nation-wide entrants. A walk around the stalls at Olympia discloses the fact that the British manufacturers cater for everybody, be they rich or poor, and wherever they live. The old "take-it-or-leave-it" policy has been renounced, and there is evident a determination to turn out products exactly suited to every industrial purpose and to special climatic conditions overseas. This is specially the case in the chemical section which embraces every chemical firm of note and covers products ranging from the latest artificial manures to the newest perfume and the stocking of a beauty parlor.

In the leather goods section, it is remembered that Queen Mary makes the Fair a happy hunting ground for things to give as presents. Thus in hand-bags, now such a necessity to every woman, there will be something suitable for everyone.

In the fancy goods section, no fewer than 80 firms are exhibiting, so there is a possibility of 80, or more, new "notions."

The pottery and glassware manufacturers have at last got a compact hall to themselves on the ground floor of the new Olympia building. The "Princess Elizabeth" tea service, a copy of a set made specially for, and presented to, the Duchess of York two years ago at the Fair, is stated to be still a strong selling line. Oven glassware which has been the monopoly of one firm is to have competitors for the first time. In furniture and basketware the manufacturers of High Wycombe are taking a prominent part and there will be a representative display of specialized exhibits of furniture for the kitchen, bathroom, and nursery, for offices,

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

NEW ENGLAND IS NOT SLIPPING, SAYS DR. KLEIN

World Hears Over Air What Rest of Country Owes Northeast Corner

The "notion that New England is slipping" has been effectively checked, according to Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

In a radio address delivered over a nation-wide network Feb. 2, Dr. Klein summarized the results of the recent visit to Washington, D. C., of members of the New England Council. He credited the council with such successful efforts at regional promotion that other districts might well adopt similar organizations.

Aids Rest of Country

"In so far as such regional work builds up a vigorous healthy business life within a given region," he said, "it aids the other sections of the country in large measure. The rest of the Nation needs, for example, a strong New England, as may readily be realized when we consider the fact that New England industries use annually about $3,000,000,000 worth of raw materials, a considerable portion of which comes from outside the boundaries of that region. That's the state—or one part of it—of the Nation in the prosperity of New England.

"The council grappled with the problem of stimulating New England's industries. There was a rigorous stock taking by the research committee. Now that word 'research' sounds forbiddingly learned but there are some practical results of such activities on the part of individual manufacturers, stimulated directly by the New England Council.

"Regional surveys occupy a place of unique importance in the multiplied endeavors to secure for our business men adequate marketing information which will cut the costs of selling and therefore reduce prices for us consumers.

Regional Surveys Helpful

"Regional surveys are very valuable but continuous, vigorous regional effort by co-operative bodies such as the New England Council is even more important. Of course, the economic situation varies profoundly in the different sections of this immensely diversified country. It would be dangerous inded to generalize in any sweeping terms on this matter simply on the basis of the highly unified compact business life of New England.

"But there can be no question that the cities and rural districts in any given region have a great deal in common. In many vital respects their interests are identical. Why, then, shouldn't they unify along such practical common sense lines as I have mentioned. The more they work together the happier they'll be."

Chicago Banks Refuse to Cash Scrip Given to Employees Ahead of Taxes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Scrip as a substitute for cash with which to pay salaryless employees of Chicago and Cook County hit a bump when organized bankers protested. The county has already printed up paper for the purpose and the corporation counsel of the city has given an opinion declaring the plan legal.

This contemplated type of payment takes the form of tax anticipation warrants. Naturally they would have to be exchanged somewhere for cash. Local banks have so many millions invested in warrants they will not buy any more from local governments and have now served notice they want none from their employees.

The directors of the Chicago and Cook County Bankers' Association adopted resolutions recommending that if city and county employees are paid in tax anticipation warrants, "no member bank cash these warrants for customers or others, or accept them as collateral." The resolution continued:

"Paying county and city employees in fiat money will only make our local conditions more complex. We must avoid any relief measure which in actual operation would lead us further in—not out—of our financial bog. The employees should not be expected to accept a substitute for money, nearly all of them have rendered honest and conscientious service. Surely we have not forgotten the harm and suffering caused by 'depreciated currency'."

The bankers declared the situation "little short of appalling" and recommended that every member of the bankers' association give both moral and financial support to the committee of citizens headed by Silas H. Strawn, which is trying to work a way out.

The county has held up its plans to issue scrip in favor of an application for funds to the Strawn committee. The city has not moved toward scrip beyond the permissive legal opinion.

A reduction in salaries of the South Park District, which continues to pay in cash is reported. It affects every employee, the number amounting to about 1300.

Plans to Preserve Ancient British Tavern Associated With Exploits of 'Bold Turpin'

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Efforts are being made to insure the preservation of the Chandos Arms, High Street, Edgeware, scene of some of the exploits of the famous semilegendary highwayman, Dick Turpin.

The building recently ceased to be an inn and became a motorcoach booking office, and its future is now a matter of some concern to local authorities.

Tradition says Turpin used to sleep in one of the rooms at the rear of the house, outside the window of which there is still an iron hook by which he is supposed to have lowered himself to his horse when pursuit became inconveniently hot.

Though modern research has thrown some doubt on the authenticity of much of the Turpin legend, the Chandos Arm's claim to public interest are based on very secure foundation. It is probably the oldest hostelry but one in England (the oldest is in Chester) and dates back to the fourteenth century. It takes its name from Sir John Chandos, who was made a knight on the field of Poictiers, after saving the life of Edward the Black Prince in 1356. In later days it wasa favorite resort for the composer Handel, who is said to have first met his "Harmonious Blacksmith" at the inn.

U. S. DELEGATION PLANS BASIS TO LIMIT NAVIES

Drastic Cut in British Naval Estimates Causes Much Comment

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The chief delegates of the five power naval conference, with the exception of André Tardieu, returned to London on Feb. 3 confident that the third week of their deliberations will bring forth tangible progress in terms of actual figures to which the five greatest of the world's navies may be limited.

Of course it is still far too early to specify irrevocable figures, but even a tentative acceptance of the French transactional scheme of limitation involves naming some actual statistical estimates. Indeed the American delegation is said to have in hand complete tables upon which they believe the discussions on all five navies should be based.

These tables specify minimums and run only to 1936, for according to the realistic scheme of strategy held by the American delegation as well as by several others, there is no intention to establish anything definite beyond that date. Naturally the American figures, if they are submitted, will be only as a helpful suggestion and no intention prevails among the members of the American delegation to force their estimates upon any other nation.

Indeed whether the figures ever see the light of day or not depends entirely upon circumstances. Throughout the conference the American delegation has punctiliously remained in the background, waiting upon events but determined to be helpful whenever the opportunity offers.

Tables Strike Compromise

Therefore if the discussion of the French transactional scheme reached a stage where the introduction of figures becomes helpful or inevitable, it is probable the American set can be submitted. These tables of naval statistics, according to those who have seen them, strike a compromise between the drastic cuts which some nations sitting in London are prepared to make and the total unwillingness to cut beyond the present program of other nations.

The chief feature is a close adherence to the general trends of the prospective building programs already announced by each of the five nations, but with advantages taken of the possibilities opened by the Rapidan agreement between Britain and America. Similarly, the levels set by the American tables presuppose the existence of added political security and the enormous sweetening of the international situation which the mere drafting of the London treaty postulates.

As explained, the production of these figures depends upon the development of the discussions on the French transactional proposal which is to begin on Feb. 4 before the first committee. It is understood that although the nations were asked to present formal written observa-

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New Spanish Ruler Restores People's Rights

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Opposite views on the situation brought about by the downfall of Gen. Primo de Rivera are reflected in an editorial in El Sol and in the Socialist Party's manifesto to the country. The former says that the Government's first official act reveals the intention to keep the promise to return to normalcy.

Only a week ago, the paper continues, it seemed as if the problems of the country were insoluble, but resolutions passed at the Cabinet meeting constitute an opening window through which the Nation gets fresh air.

El Sol particularly praises the wiping out of the law on government official accounts, which permitted public funds to be disposed of in a capricious manner. It adds that the involved bureaucratic administration has been straightened out and the university problem disposed of.

The Lawyers' College has also been allowed to appoint its own governing body, all this implying restoration of the inalienable rights of the citizens.

The Socialist manifesto, which has not been allowed to be published, maintains that the appointment of General Berenguer cannot be looked upon as a step toward normalcy. Indeed, the party disbelieves in the promises of the new régime and intends to raise the question of the intervention of the King in military affairs when the elections are held.

While the republican movement is strong and its ranks being swelled by many old-time politicians, the King's handling of the situation is regarded as able and as having added to his political prestige.

MEXICAN AGRARIANS DISARMED

MEXICO CITY (AP)—A dispatch to El Universal says that a band of agrarians showing Communist tendencies has been disarmed at Matamoras, Coahuila, under government orders. No violence accompanied the disarming. The band had been attempting to spread Communist theories among their fellow agrarians, who reported it to the Government.

WILLIAM H. TAFT RESIGNS CHIEF JUSTICESHIP; DUE IN CAPITAL EARLY THIS WEEK

Lays Aside Robes of Office

WILLIAM H. TAFT

Submitted by Son, Robert —Not Yet Accepted by Mr. Hoover

FORMER PRESIDENT ON WAY FROM SOUTH

Associate Justice Stone, Member of White House Group, Thought Possible Successor

WASHINGTON (AP)—William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, has resigned.

Through his son, Robert A. Taft, he submitted his resignation to President Hoover on Feb. 3, while he prepared to return to Washington from Asheville, N. C., where he went a short time ago for a rest.

Although the resignation came suddenly, so far as the public at large was concerned, those in the inner circle of the Supreme Court had been expecting for several days that the former President was about to give up his duties on the bench.

Who his successor will be remains to be seen, because President Hoover has not yet accepted Mr. Taft's resignation. Nevertheless, immediately upon announcement of the Chief Justice's resignation names begin to crop up in profusion as to a successor.

Besides those already on the highest court, including Harlan F. Stone, associate justice, there came into the picture Calvin Coolidge, another former President and Charles E. Hughes, a former justice.

Those familiar with presidential and supreme court procedure, however, expected that President Hoover would consider for some time before making a selection.

The importance of the resignation lies in the probable reorganization of the court. At present always five and often six of its nine members are called conservative. Justice Stone has been aligned with Justices Holmes and Brandeis in many of their dissenting opinions and would be expected to those who are familiar with his trend of thought and views to be what is known in court circles as progressive.

There is a possibility that during the Administration of President Hoover the court may be completely changed. Justices Oliver Wendell Holmes and Louis D. Brandeis are intend to remain until the next presidential election definitely. Justice Willis Van Devanter is also eligible for retirement and has been remaining on the bench at the earnest solicitation of his colleagues.

During President Hoover's Administration should he be re-elected he will have the appointment of more than a majority of the members of the court. Justice George Sutherland is expected to retire in the near future.

It was recalled that when President Hoover was making up his Cabinet he sought to have Mr. Stone relinquish his place on the bench to become Attorney-General again, but the Justice declined.

Subsequently when the President was selecting the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement he asked Mr. Stone to become chairman of that body. The Justice declined again to leave the bench and, despite his insistent efforts to persuade Mr. Stone, the President had to look elsewhere for the chairman of the commission.

Taft Had Always Wanted to Be the Chief Justice

When William H. Taft was a guest at the White House during the Administration of Theodore Roosevelt, the conversation turned to the positions which Mr. Taft might occupy in the future. The President suggested that they might be one of the two highest in the land.

"I'd like it to be the Chief Justice," Mr. Taft was said to have replied.

"I'd rather have it be the Presidency," Mrs. Taft amended.

Since that day, Mr. Taft has filled both positions, the only man in the nation's history to become successively President and Chief Justice.

When Mr. Taft ascended the Supreme Court bench in June, 1921, he did so upon the ladder of a career that represented a singular series of successes. With the exception of his defeat at the hands of Woodrow Wilson for the Presidency in the campaign of 1912, his entire experience in public office has been marked by outstanding attainments.

Graduating from Yale he was second in a class of 121 and in 1880, when he took his degree from the Yale Law School, he split the first prize. A year later, at the age of 24, he became assistant prosecuting attorney in his native county of Hamilton, O.

His rapid rise is indicated by the successive posts which he filled. Within a year he became collector of internal revenue. At 29 he was judge of the Superior Court in Ohio. He became Solicitor-General of the United States at 32 and a judge of the Federal Circuit Court at 34.

When he was 43 Mr. Taft became civil governor of the Philippine Islands and at 46 was appointed Secretary of War in President Roosevelt's Cabinet. At 51 he became the twenty-seventh President of the United States. Following completion of his term in 1913 he retired to private life for a period of eight years, after which he became the nation's tenth Chief Justice.

An indomitable traveler, Mr. Taft brought to his career a progressive

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Premier Acts as Guide to Americans; London's Desolateness on a Wet Sunday Likened to That of a Misty Moorland

* * *

Ramsay MacDonald Acts as Guide to the Delegates and Other Visitors, Pointing Out Spots of Common Interest to English-Speaking Peoples

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Week-ending is the most inviolable of British customs and has been observed, even by the American delegation. As for the French, they take advantage of the weekly lull to return to Paris to work.

London on a wet Sunday is like moorland. Life seems to come to a standstill. The streets are deserted. As if by magic weekday bustle has disappeared and the metropolis is a vast wilderness of bricks and mortar. From it everybody has fled, except the disconsolate few who are kept in the city by circumstances, and they look gloomily from windows at gray buildings and rain-swept pavements.

No wonder that Henry L. Stimson and his party took possession of the commodious week-end country house with its private golf links at Stanmore, which is 12 miles from London in the county of Middlesex. In this pleasant near-by countryside, dotted with ducal estates which centuries ago vied in splendor with regal establishments, they have some taste of the sumptuous yet comfortable old English existence where they recuperate after the fatigues of the London discussions, and above all they escape from what the English regard as the most dismal ordeal, namely, a wet Sunday in town.

This week-end stay at Stanmore was, however, broken by a visit to the historic part of Buckinghamshire with the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, playing the rôle of Mr. Thomas Cook. They went with their wives and daughters to such historic places as Jordan's, Beaconsfield, Hughenden, Great Hampden and Chalfont St. Giles, and afterward lunched at Chequers, the residence of Mr. MacDonald. They saw Milton's cottage and the Quaker Meeting House built with the wood of the Mayflower and the church where John Hampden worshiped. It was, despite unfavorable weather, a memorable experience. Beech woods and ancient parks and rich arable valleys were seen through a curtain of rain mist, but that curtain was not sufficient to hide the beauties of the landscape.

Everywhere were reminders of the British ancestry of the American people and the historic links which indissolubly bind the two countries.

Mr. MacDonald seemed to take delight in acting as guide. His knowledge of the places visited was considerable and he pointed out objects of interest and related stories concerning them with rare gusto.

In that little cottage at Chalfont St. Giles where Milton listened to the reading of the manuscript of "Paradise Lost," Mr. MacDonald held forth on the influence under the low beams of the parlor.

"We are engaged in writing a new 'Paradise Regained,'" one member of the party murmured with perhaps pardonable exaggeration.

Still more impressive was the visit to the plain stone and tall lime trees which constitute a monument to

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Progress in Alabama

is furthered by co-operative efforts between the farmer and the factory worker, who are building new economic structures, and laying the foundation for an improved order of general human welfare.

Read why Bibb Graves, Governor of the State, says "Alabama is on the way," in the Monitor

Tomorrow

AUSTRO-ITALIAN RELATIONS BETTER

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The marked improvement which is evident in Austro-Italian relations since the present Chancellor, Johann Schober, assumed office last autumn is being further strengthened by his visit to Rome on which he starts on Feb. 3.

This is the first official visit of an Austrian statesman to Italy in the post-war period and is primarily undertaken as an expression of thanks for Italy's help to Austria during the conference at The Hague.

Herr Schober will have audiences with the Italian King, with the Pope and with Mussolini. Apart from matters of general politics, a number of questions mainly of an economic nature are likely to be discussed. Well-informed circles thing the Italo-Austrian arbitration treaty similar to what Austria has entered with many other states may also be signed.

SOVIET ACTS QUICKLY IN MOVE ON KULAKS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet Government has issued a decree authorizing local authorities to apply all necessary measures for the struggle with the Kulaks, including confiscation of property and expulsion from homes in regions of complete collectivization.

Confiscated property except what may be required for settling of the debts of Kulaks will pass to the collective farms. This sweeping measure of expropriation will affect probably 750,000 peasant families as the country becomes completely collectivazed. It confers legal sanction on a practice which local authorities already had applied in many cases and which numerous speeches by Communist leaders and decisions of Communist organizations foreshadowed.

PRAGUE TO RESUME PROGRAM OF ENTENTE

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—The Czechoslovak Government economic experts at the moment are drafting a program of the Little Entente economic conference, to be held here soon as a continuation of the negotiations begun at Bucharest at the end of last year.

Transport facilities between the Little Entente states and the possibility of a customs understanding in the form of a regional agreement similar to Germany's trade treaty with Lithuania, and containing special considerations for Austria also, will be the chief points on the agenda.

$50,000 GRANTED TO COMPLETE RESEARCH WORK

41 American Scholars of Demonstrated Capacity Share Distribution

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Social Science Research Council has just announced grants to 41 American scholars of approximately $50,000 to complete research projects in this and other countries.

Of this amount $18,300 was contributed by colleges, universities and other sources, the remainder being provided by the council. The grants range from $100 to $2000 and are designed, the announcement said, "to assist mature scholars of demonstrated capacity in the completion of significant pieces of social science research."

Roy Victor Peel of New York University, received $500 to finish a study of precinct political leadership in New York City, and Ray Erwin Baber of Nashville, $550 to enable him to make a study of the influence of "gang life" on the attitudes and behavior of boys in typical gangs."

Among the others receiving grants are Herman Beyer, Tulane University, to study the Maya Codex in Dresden, Germany, $1000; Halford Lancaster Hoskins, Tufts College, for a study on Mehemet Ali and the Powers, $1000; George B. Cressy, Shanghai College, for a study on the geography of China, $1600; Alfred L. P. Dennis, of Clark University, for a study on British history from 1880-1914, $1000; Ernest McKinley Fisher, University of Michigan, for a study on the economic problems involved in public or semi-philanthropic housing plants.

Lawrence Henry Gipson, Lehigh University, for a study on Anglo-French relations between 1748 and 1754, $1500; Joseph Pratt Harris, University of Wisconsin, for a study on the administration of elections in the United States, $1000; Williams Alfred Morris, of the University of California, for a study on government in England from 1300 to 1585 as shown by the county court and the activities of the sheriff, $1000.

Frederick L. Nussbaum of the University of Wyoming, for an investigation of the influence of business men on the political action of French governments from 1788-1799, $1750, and A. T. Volwiler of Wittenberg College, to make a study for a biography of President Benjamin Harrison, to edit a series of volumes of the important documents in the Library of Congress and to build up the collection and obtain collateral collections for the Library of Congress, $1350.

U. S. DELEGATION PLANS BASIS TO LIMIT NAVIES

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tions upon the French proposal, [illegible] will not do so.

Elucidation Is Required

Instead the American delegation expects to wait for further enlightenment upon many points in the transactional scheme. It was explained to the press that much information has yet to be exchanged on the French views, and a good deal of elucidation is required before any nation can submit specific counter-proposals. Such explanations have already begun on the American and French side at a long interview between René Massigli and Hugh S. Gibson, who speak with greater authority perhaps than any delegates or advisers here on the four-year-old global versus category debate. They conferred at noon on Feb. 3 at the Ritz Hotel. At 5:30 Henry L. Stimson and Ramsay MacDonald met in the House of Commons to consider the exact program for the meeting of the first committee. The American delegation is inclined to be extremely reticent in its comments on the French transactional proposal, and the British are equally reserved in expressing an opinion of exactly which categories of ships are to be capable of being transferred to other categories.

The Italians, having always been adherents of the global method, will welcome any concessions to this method which Great Britain, America and Japan find themselves able to make. Italy cannot stand alone against all four powers, and an entente between France and Italy, as events have shaped in London, is more unthinkable than ever.

Japan Plays Cautious Game

Japan, while nominally committed to limitation on the category basis, has given the impression of playing a cautious game in the present discussions. Indeed, the Japanese official spokesman has definitely stated that Japan is not bound to complete adherence to the category method. This apparent change is caused by the Japanese desire to transfer their tonnage between submarines and destroyers, and perhaps light cruisers. That is, Japan now indicates a preference for the global method in smaller categories. All sorts of compromises are suggested as a basis to work out an agreement. It will be recalled that the new list of categories embodied in the French transactional plan merged cruisers carrying under eight-inch guns with destroyers in a single group.

The attractiveness of this suggestion is believed to be growing among some of the delegations. For example it offers a way out in establishing complete cruiser parity between Great Britain and the United States. The Rapidan agreement permitted the United States 180,000 tons of 10,000-ton cruisers, while Great Britain had about 150,000. This British inferority was to be compensated in small cruisers where Britain now has 193,000 tons.

The Rapidan Agreement

But America has only 70,500 tons of smaller cruisers. Thus the Rapidan agreement involves a considerable building of American light cruisers. However, if destroyers and light cruisers are added together the way offers to cut down the building of new American small cruisers. For America has the immense total of 290,000 tons of destroyers while Great Britain has only 196,000.

Thus on the basis of small cruisers and destroyers actually built, an approximate parity exists with but a slight British superiority of tonnage which is balanced by the prospective American superiority in 10,000-ton cruisers. It may be pointed out that it is true that a large number of American destroyers are wartime craft which are of little good at present and ready for retirement. But all the same a considerable amount of American destroyer tonnage would always be available to compensate for British small cruisers.

Much attention in London still centers upon the drastic cut in the British naval estimates announced at the end of last week, of which some further details are now available. Not only are the 10,000-ton cruisers, Surrey and Northumberland, to be dropped from the so-called 1928 program, but in the 1929-30 estimates a saving of some £6,000,000 will be effected.

Big Saving for British

The actual cuts consist of two additional cruisers, four destroyers, two sloops, and three submarines. The previous annuiment of the Surrey and Northumberland and several small craft had saved some £3,000,000, so that already, roughly, the Labor Government expects to save Great Britain £9,000,000 in new [illegible] omics possible through the naval holiday between now and 1936, approximate at least £56,000,000, which the eight battleships specified to be laid down during the next five years under the terms of the Washington treaty, cost.

On the same basis the United States could save some $400,000,000 in its battleships' replacement program. The British Government thus brings to its people the prospect of a very large and welcome economy in the budgets of the next few years as a prospective result of the naval conference, and this possibility is believed to have greatly strengthened the position of the Labor Government.

In conference circles, the British cut in naval estimates is considered not only in the light of a budget-making device, but as important evidence of Great Britain's determination to go as far as any nation in naval reduction.

Bright Prospects for a Good H[illegible]

BRITISH THROW OLD TRADITIONS OVERBOARD

Parity With U. S. Means, It Is Said, Solution of Anglo-American Problem

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Parity as between the United States and Great Britain is a word which has provoked enthusiasm and has provoked mockery. There is something to be said both for the enthusiasm and for the mockery.

Parity denotes that there is no longer on either side the thought of competition. The two powers already stand on a virtual equality, and they have agreed that this equal[illegible] will not build one against the other. While the United States was building against Great Britain there was a period of some anxiety. Had Great Britain chosen to take up the challenge, armaments would have soared to unprecedented heights; and, building against each other, there was always the possibility of rivalry taking root and bearing disastrous fruit.

It is good, therefore, that Great Britain should accept the changed situation and should decline to enter into a struggle with the United States with the object of keeping ahead. The old British traditions have been thrown overboard. It has been realized that in respect of the United States there is nothing to fear. It has been agreed that the two nations should stand level. It has been solemnly asserted that they will never fight each other and that therefore there is no purpose in trying to get in front of each other.

Parity means that broadly the Anglo-American problem is solved. Unquestionably there remain many matters which are not easy to adjust but, speaking largely, the decision that the two nations have no hope or desire to become superior one to the other is one of the most sensible decisions of modern times.

This has been laid down so often and so authoritatively, that it cannot hereafter be called into question. Were there the smallest fear of a collision, neither side would agree to parity. The postulate of parity is the greatest guarantee of Anglo-American peace.

Thus the enthusiasts are right. There may be a few big navyites in the United States who dream of superiority. There may be a few big navyites in the British Empire who regret parity with the United States. But they can only be thinking in terms of a potential war, and they are utterly discountenanced and discredited.

Relinquishing Idea of Strife

General Dawes put the matter well when he said, speaking of certain professionals, "They not only instinctively feel, but are rightly taught the reality, that they must strive not for equal navies, but for a superior navy. It is difficult for them to forget that with a superior navy, victory is probable; with an equal navy, doubtful; with an inferior navy, almost hopeless." Of course this is true. This is self evident.

Anybody in England or in America who advocates parity and harbors the smallest thought of war is a bad patriot. He is, in the measure of his influence, condemning his country to possible, if not probable defeat—at any rate to uncertain victory.

It follows that parity can only be advocated by men and women who have completely relinquished the very notion of strife. The governments of the two countries have relinquished the very notion of strife. The peoples of the two countries have relinquished the very notion of strife. On this condition, and on this condition alone, can we reasonably speak of a parity. Happily, the condition is entirely fulfilled, and parity in these circumstances is a pledge and guarantee of peace.

It is quite impossible to refute the logic of this reasoning. We hail therefore the word parity as between the United States and Great Britain as the synonym of peace. It is that supremely. It is that without the smallest equivocation. It is that in every sense, and finally.

For the Sake of Peace

But when we come to try to realize parity, when we express it not in words, but in ships, the mockers have much to say for themselves. They can say, for example, that, the conditions being dissimilar, there can be no such thing as parity. They can say that in nature there is no parity—that even two blades of grass are not the same. They could point out, as I have myself pointed out, that football teams aim at parity—that they think they have attained parity—that they have the same material, the same number of men, the same kind of resources, the same equipment, the same rules—and yet they have not parity as is proved whenever they encounter each other.

But the case with the navies is altogether different. The issues at stake are too vast to admit of voluntary restrictions, unless there is a determination not to encounter each other.

It would be taking absurd risks to agree to parity if there is any intention of breaking the parity agreement in some indefinable manner. For both sides would have the opportunity of thus escaping from parity, and the chances that one rather than the other would succeed would be incalculable. No sensible person would stake his country's destiny on such a narrow prospect.

No, parity must, in naval matters, mean parity so far as it can be obtained, without any arrière-pensées without any reservations; for parity is not accepted for the sake of parity but for the sake of peace. If it is a false parity, it points to war. If it is a genuine parity (in intention) it points to peace. The acceptance of parity implies, and must necessarily imply, the renunciation of the smallest possibility of a resort to arms. It is the key-word which has unlocked the Anglo-American problem, and its importance in the settlement cannot be overestimated.

PREMIER GUIDES AMERICAN GUESTS TO HISTORIC SPOTS

(Continued from Page 1)

Penn by the famous Jordan's Meetinghouse. That meetinghouse is simple with its old wooden benches, but it is redolent with moving memories. It was built in 1688 after the passing of the Act of Toleration. On the hillside there is an old farmhouse with a fine 1540 fireplace, an imposing 1618 farmstead and a barn built with Mayflower timbers.

Here has been constructed a handsome new hostel but the character of the place has been preserved. There were cries of admiration for the shining copper pans, the oaken refectory table, the old prints hanging on the walls. And so from this abode of Quakers to villages with which were associated Burke and Edmund Waller and Lord Beaconsfield, who represented Buckingham constituency for more than 20 years; in the vicinity where Dr. Johnson and Thrales took their country walks and ecclesiasts like Hooker meditated.

In the grounds of Chequers the party plodded through dank, sodden leaves. It was not the best of all days on which to see the English landscape but it suggested to some delegates that there would be a compensation for the prolonged conference until in the late spring when the woods are in full leaf. Altogether the day was thoroughly enjoyed, and it may be that it has advanced the conference as much as many formal discussions.

"It has been one of the most interesting days of my life," Mr. Stimson said to a reporter. "I don't think I shall ever forget it. You can hardly imagine what it has brought to me—to stand on what to me is sacred ground with which the history of both Great Britain and America is so closely intertwined. It reminded me once more that we spring from a common stock, that we are what might be called blood brothers. These are links which should help us to see that so far as humanly possible we shall continue to live at peace with one another and strive to establish permanent peace in the world."

TAFT RESIGNS AS NATION'S CHIEF JUSTICE

(Continued from Page 1)

viewpoint upon many international problems. He was an earnest advocate of arbitration for settlement of disputes between nations and following his term as President he gave much of his time to this cause, appearing on the lecture platform and writing for publication.

During the campaign on the League of Nations, Mr. Taft aligned himself with President Wilson in support of the Versailles treaty. He was president of the League to Enforce Peace.

In addition to the appointive and elective offices which he has filled, Mr. Taft has served on numerous government missions. In 1904 President Roosevelt sent him to Rome to confer on questions concerning agricultural lands and religious regulations in the Philippines. He was named as a member of the National War Labor Conference Board in 1918 and was co-chairman of the board until it was dissolved in 1919.

Mr. Taft has served as president of the American Academy of Jurisprudence, the American Bar Association and the American Red Cross. He is the author of a number of books upon governmental and juridical matters.

British Naval Cuts Show Faith, Is Claim

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Referring to the saving of the £9,000,000 in British national expenditure, the Daily Herald, organ of the Labor Party, today says the scrapping includes one of the proposed submarine depot ships. The Herald adds: "It is not a one-sided disarmament. It is a measure of the Government's confidence in the outcome of the conference. If the conference succeeds, the ships that are being dropped will not be required. And the Government is confident of success. Therefore it has decided not to begin work which would only have to be scrapped later."

Reports meanwhile are current here that the British air force estimates are to be made the occasion for a further disarmament gesture. Under the program in operation six new fighter air squadrons were due to be provided for the coming year but the estimates as now being framed are understood to be based on the idea of a considerable slowing down.

The extent of the reduction is not yet announced authoritatively, but the Daily Telegraph places it at five squadrons.

Milestones on Path of an Active Career

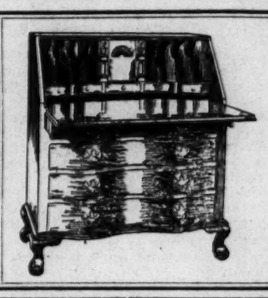
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Washington

HERE are the milestones in the career of William Howard Taft:

Born, Cincinnati, O., Sept. 15, 1857.
Graduated, Yale, June 27, 1878.
Admitted, Ohio Bar, May 5, 1880.
Appointed judge, Superior Court, Cincinnati, March 7, 1887.
Appointed Solicitor - General, United States, Feb. 4, 1890.
Appointed federal circuit judge, sixth judicial circuit, March 17, 1892.
Named president, United States Philippine Commission, March 12, 1900. Appointed first civil Governor, Philippines, July 4, 1901.
Selected Secretary of War in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, Feb. 1, 1904.
Nominated President, June, 1908. Elected President, Nov. 3, 1908.
Inaugurated, March 4, 1909.
Defeated for re-election by Woodrow Wilson, Nov. 4, 1912. Retired from Presidency March 4, 1913.
Appointed Chief Justice of the United States by President Harding, June 30, 1921.
Resigned Feb. 3, 1930.

Soviet Ambassador Accuses Russian Émigrés

PARIS (AP)—Valerian Dovgalevsky, Soviet Ambassador in Paris, on Feb. 3, officially informed the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, that the followers of Gen. Alexander Paul Koutiepoff, leader of the Russian Royalists, had organized a force to make a descent upon the Soviet Embassy here.



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TARDIEU KEEPS CABINET FREE FROM RADICALS

Success at The Hague and London Fortifies Stand of French Premier

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—There will be no changes in the Cabinet, declares André Tardieu, Prime Minister, on his return from the London conference

The Premier thus lays at rest persistent rumors that reconstruction of his Cabinet is imminent. With characteristic energy M. Tardieu stopped at Calais only long enough to make a decisive speech, then proceeded immediately to Paris, arriving shortly before midnight Feb. 1. He spent several hours at his desk before retiring and commenced next morning a series of important conferences, which will continue with few interruptions. This week's strenuous program includes a trip to London on Feb. 5 and return to Paris in time to speak in the Chamber of Deputies, Feb. 7, on the important social insurance law. He will return to London early next week.

Ministers Move Swiftly

French Cabinet Ministers these days must be practically ubiquitous. Most of them have spent much time in the last five weeks on trains and steamboats. Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, especially has flitted energetically between Paris, The Hague, Geneva, and London.

The success of the French Government's programs at the Hague and London conferences has apparently confirmed M. Tardieu in his resolution to dispense entirely with the cooperation of the Radical Party and remain content with the present majority in the Chamber, which, as he points out, has given the Government more than 40 votes of confidence.

The Radicals have not taken part in the Government since 1928 and have hoped by united action with the Socialists to control the political situation. The Socialists, however, have unequivocably registered their determination not to hold office in any government which is controlled by their party. The Radicals are thus debarred from any opportunity of joining with the Socialists in a coalition government.

Change in Radical Ranks

The recent election of Camille Chautemps, as successor to Eduard Daladier as president of the Radical group in the Chamber of Deputies was interpreted as a gesture, indicating that the party would accept portfolios should M. Tardieu decide to reconstruct his Cabinet. M. Chautemps has, however, declared the Radicals will not collaborate with the Conservative Government, now in power.

M. Tardieu's first task will be to impel the Chamber to a more rapid examination and approval of the budget. The Government will then attempt to overcome widespread objections to the social insurance law. Before the Easter holidays M. Tardieu hopes to accomplish these important tasks, also to obtain ratification of the Hague convention and possibly any agreements reached at the London conference before that time. In May the Government will propose to the country and Parliament a new and supplementary program of action.

Britain Considering Telephone Transfer

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Government, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands, is considering the question of handing over the beam wireless telephone business, which is still controlled by the Post Office, to the recently constituted semi-commercial semi-official body known as the Imperial & International Communications Limited, which has been made responsible for overseas cables and wireless. Hitherto the Government has been averse to any such transfer on the grounds of the long distance wireless telephone affords so long as it is in official hands, as a useful alternative to the cable and wireless telegraph system and thus tends to prevent monopoly.

The postal workers also object strongly on trade union grounds. They argue also that it has been the developments introduced by the Post Office engineers which have made long-distance wireless telephone into a commercial possibility by offering the prospects of considerable profits, and that it is unfair, therefore, now to take this business away from the department to which it belongs. They also point to the record profit of £9,000,000 made last year upon all classes of postal business as evidence that the Post Office is fully capable of doing justice to this branch.

On the other hand, those who claim that long-distance wireless telephone ought to be handed over allege that this was the intention of the imperial wireless cable conference in 1928, also that the present system is inefficient. The Times, for example, demands the test should be carried out by an impartial committee.

Canal Boats Bill Gets Second Reading

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The controversial canal boats bill to restrict children living on barges in inland waterways where it has been found impossible to educate them has received a second reading in the House of Commons by 180 votes to 64 upon the Government's intervening its support.

Harry Gosling, the veteran Labor leader, in introducing the discussion, said the condition of the children in barges today was comparable to that of those in factories before the laws were made to protect them. Many could neither read nor write, and as it is impossible to educate them afloat they must be kept ashore for this purpose.

Miss Susan Lawrence, secretary to the Ministry of Health, said the bill would give a needed impetus to efforts to check child labor. It would also extend education. The exact method to be adopted could be discussed in measures at later stages.

Sir Herbert Field, Conservative, opposed the bill on the ground that it would transfer the children from the healthy open air to the slums and break up families and deprive many parents of their living.

The Duchess of Atholl, Conservative, former Education Secretary, finally convinced the House that the measure would be desirable.

Dairymen Lining Up for Debenture Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The effort to retain the export debenture amendment voted into the Senate tariff bill by the coalition is gathering strength, according to its proponents. When the provision was written into the bill it was viewed in the light of a "trading point" with the House on the flexible tariff issue.

Now it develops that in addition to the grain farm organizations, the dairymen are lining up behind the debenture and are bringing political pressure to bear in both chambers for its retention.

John E. Rankin (D.), Representative from Mississippi, representing the southern farmers, and Victor Christgau (R.), Representative from Minnesota, will lead the House movement to obtain approval of the debenture. President Hoover, when the issue came up in the farm relief bill, opposed the debenture plan and the House sustained his position.

REPORT REVEALS DROP IN ARGENTINA CROPS

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The second official government forecast of the chief Argentine crops, issued Jan. 31, reveals a decrease, as compared to the first, of from 2.3 per cent for wheat to 9 per cent for linseed.

The wheat crop is estimated at 3,807,179 tons, a decrease of 2.3 per cent; linseed 1,399,704 tons, a decrease of 9 per cent; oats 972,211 tons, off 1.5 per cent; barley 340,427, off 1.7 per cent; rye 110,926, off 7.6 per cent, and bird seed 12,077, off 1.1 per cent.

PERU FURTHERS RAILROAD PROJECT

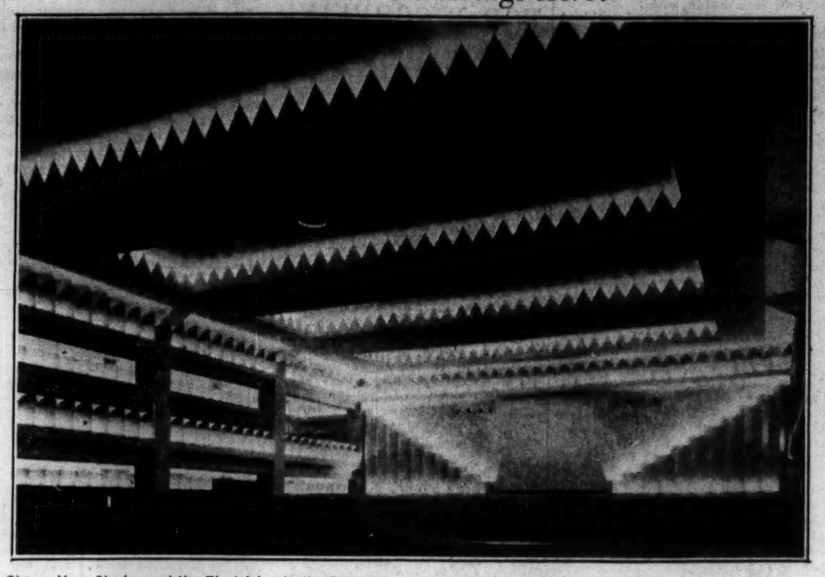
LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—President Leguia has signed the bill recently passed by Congress authorizing the chief executive to contract with business groups other than that headed by Bertram T. Lee, American concessionnaire for construction of the Yurimaguas and Pacific Railroad in northern Peru.

The concession involves construction of 500 miles of railroad and oil and mining rights to a 25,000,000-acre tract of land.

RUSSIA BREAKS WITH MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Alexander Makar, Russian Minister to Mexico, received orders Jan. 31 from Moscow telling him to close the legation. This officially completes the severance of relations between the two countries.

No Colorless Gatherings Here!



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SWISS PRESSED TO END ILLICIT DRUG EXPORT

Opium Committee Criticizes Inadequate Penalties Inflicted on Traffickers

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Japanese and Swiss delegates were put under a searching cross-examination by Sir Malcolm Delevingne, British delegagte, concerning seizures of drugs from their respective countries at the meeting of the Opium Advisory Committee on Feb. 3. The replies suggested that Japan and Switzerland dealt too leniently with illicit traffickers.

Dr. Carrière (Switzerland) explained that the Federal Government had no power to interfere in the judicial independence of the cantonal authorities, which, he admitted, passed inadequate sentences in recent cases. Dr. Carrière hinted that the central authorities might bring pressure to bear on the cantonal authorities to tighten up their laws so that adequate sentences could be inflicted upon notorious traffickers. The view of the opium commission is that Switzerland must be prevailed upon to do more to put an end to what has long been a scandal.

Sir Malcolm turned the searchlight once more on the seizure of Japanese drugs, and Mr. Ito, the Japanese delegate, showed embarrassment on being questioned concerning the duty of the Japanese Government to trace illicit drugs back to their source. Mr. Ito explained that the new government regulations would make it easier for Japanese authorities to trace the origin of the drugs, since all bottles must in future be labelled.

Kenneth Caldwell, American unofficial observer, questioned Dr. A. de Vasconcellos (Portugal) concerning the alleged smuggling of opium into North America from Macao. He elicited the fact that the Portuguese police had worked in this case in direct communication with the American police.

HOOVER'S HAITIAN BILL RETURNED TO HOUSE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Refusing to authorize the appointment by President Hoover of a commission to investigate conditions in Haiti on the ground that the Chief Executive already has this authority, the Senate, on Feb. 1, adopted a resolution providing $50,000 for an inquiry "by such means as the President may determine."

The proposal to appoint a commission, made by President Hoover after recent disturbances in Haiti, was turned down by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The authority, which was held unnecessary by the committee, was granted by the House. So the resolution will now be returned by that branch to reconcile differences in the two measures.

Air Tour Promotes Policewomen's Work

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Establishment of woman police services in various European capitals is hoped for as the result of a mission on which Commandant Mary Allen of the Women's Auxiliary Service embarked Feb. 3 at Croydon Airdrome.

Commandant Allen's destination is Alexandria, Egypt, where she will consult with the chief of police and officers regarding two British policewomen who took up duty there in January and from all accounts are doing excellent work.

Her tour will also take her to Athens and Constantinople at the invitation of a number of representative men and women who are anxious to understand more about those branches of work in which women have proved themselves useful. There has also been talk of founding a policewoman's school in Turkey. The commandant, who is doing nearly all her traveling by air, expects to be back in England by the end of February.

MEXICAN PAGEANT OPENS INAUGURAL WEEK

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Official ceremonies for inaugural week began Feb. 2 when a pageant depicting Mexican history and a program of sports were staged at Valbuena Workers Field. Several hundred Americans who arrived early for the inauguration of President-elect Ortiz Rubio Feb. 5 were present,

Provisional President Portes Gil and President-elect Ortiz Rubio both came out to watch the pageants and the sports. Mexico City's principal hotels resembled the overcrowded hostelries in college towns during commencement week.

LIGHTS PAINT BALLROOM WITH BRILLIANT COLOR

Brooklyn Hotel's Decorative Idea Said to Foreshadow New Lighting Era

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A novel lighting system serves both to decorate and illuminate the new grand ballroom and private dining rooms of the St. George Hotel here. "Painting with light," as the new system of illumination is called, is said by the General Electric Company, its developers, to foreshadow a new era of interior illumination, in which hotels, theaters, public buildings and homes will contain light decorations offering infinite varieties in color effects and patterns.

Instead of having its walls and ceilings decorated with rococo plaster work characteristic of large interiors, the St. George ballroom has walls and ceilings of flat white which serve as the background for 100,000 decorative effects achieved solely by light. The system is said to have cost $150,000. It employs 12,000 concealed lights controlled by a switchboard four by six in size and has more than 500 control buttons.

Ordinarily, it would require eight men to operate the board, but by the use of remote control it can be done by one man.

Seated at the control board of the "colorama," like a musician at a great organ, the electrician can play upon the white walls innumerable varicolored rays, which, crossing and intercrossing, form a symphony of color. Although lights of only three colors, red, green and blue are used, their mixing gives variations of gray, orange, yellow, purple, cerise, and a variety of pastel shades. Cool light green and blue for luncheon, white and amber for afternoon functions, and at night—well, what do you want?

Effects are made possible through the use of a series of fluted columns concealing the thousands of electric bulbs which line the walls. On the ceiling are five inverted troughs, 10 by 60 feet, with saw-tooth openings through which light rays are projected on the ceiling. As the rays from ceiling and walls cross, they take on a third dimension, producing unusual geometric patterns. The designs and colors may remain fixed, or may be made to move according to any predetermined plan.

McLean Withdraws From Senate Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Angus W. McLean, chairman of the War Finance Corporation during the Wilson Administration, and Governor of North Carolina from 1925 to 1929, has abandoned his ambition to become a candidate for the United States Senate, and will support F. M. Simmons for renomination in the Democratic primaries in June, he announced.

He declared that he believed Mr. Simmons's renomination would insure party solidarity in this State to a far greater extent than would his defeat, although Mr. Simmons opposed both the nomination and the election of Alfred E. Smith.

Cameron Morrison of Charlotte, former Governor, has been quoted as having declared he would support the candidacy of Josiah W. Bailey, whom he opposed when Mr. Bailey ran against Mr. McLean for the gubernatorial nomination in 1924.

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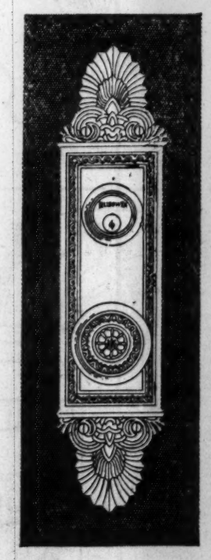

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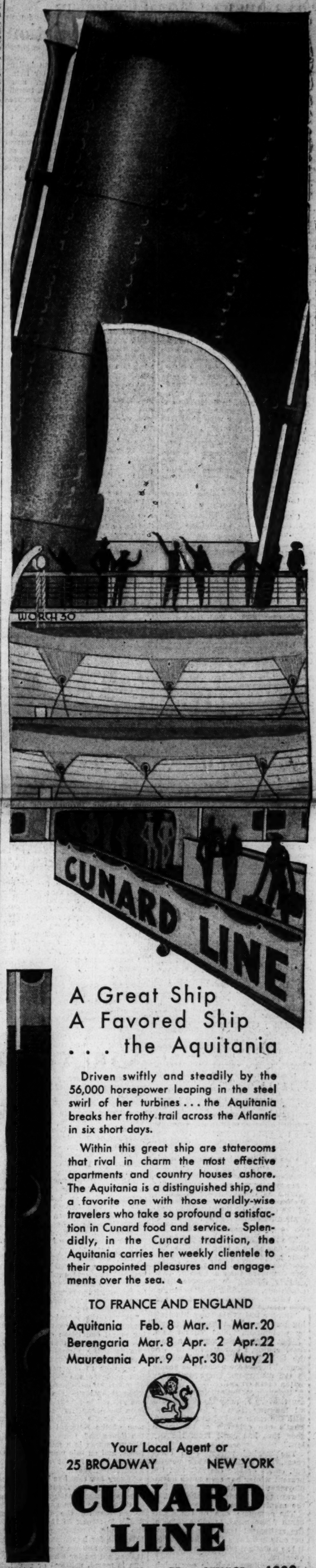

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Advertising

Drys Answer Moral Criticism by Leader of Wet Association

(Continued from Page 1)

provoked discussion, and until now hardly anyone has attempted to cast up the balance sheet in dollars and cents in terms of efficiency, of savings accounts, of owned homes, or motorcars, radios, washing machines—that have been bought with money that used to go to the corner saloon.

"The Journal is proud to present this first record of the fact that whether or not prohibition is deficient as a moral issue, it is unquestionably an economic success."

The Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, of which I am chairman, is shocked to see the Ladies' Home Journal editorially dangle the ideal of materialism before American women as the justification of prohibition. We deny and are prepared to disprove that our prosperity is founded on prohibition, but even if the contentions of Mr. Crowther were correct, we resent this type of appeal to American women.

For your information I will say that the thousands of women who are members of this organization believe American women generally are not yet ready to sacrifice decency for dollars; are not ready to exchange the moral safety of their children merely to increase savings accounts; are not yet ready to trade honesty and good citizenship for a radio or a washing machine. In other words, they are not yet ready to say with you that, no matter what we have done with our birthright, we are proud of our mess of pottage.

"Whether or not prohibition is deficient as a moral issue" is the whole issue in so far as every truly patriotic American is concerned.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Mrs. CHARLES H. SABIN,
Chairman Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform.

Chicago Settlement Worker Cites Improvements Since Enactment of Prohibition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Miss Mary E. McDowell, who has lived "back of the stockyards" for 36 years as head resident of the University of Chicago Settlement, said that looking about her own neighborhood she could see tangible evidence of the changes for the better, brought about in the environment of young people, by prohibition.

"Young boys attending dance halls don't drink as much as they did," she said. "And young people do not have to pass open saloons on every corner. If a person wants to get liquor he has to hunt for it and pay a great price. We used to see many drunken men on the street and pay little attention to them. Now, if anyone sees a drunkard, a great fuss is made about it."

As to the assertion of the opponents of prohibition that they do not want the return of the saloon, Miss McDowell said, "Those who are in tampering with the prohibition law the saloon will come back."

"There is much false reasoning that attributes certain social conditions to prohibition that are really due to other causes," Miss McDowell continued. "Such delinquency as we have found in the last 10 years I think is much more a result of the World War than of prohibition. During the war there was a reversion to the primitive that caused a breaking down of restraint, and our young people felt this. But even so, I do not agree with people who believe because girls cut their hair and wore short skirts that they had lost their moral standards. I think the tales of the delinquency of young people are often exaggerations based on a few spectacular cases. I don't believe many of these wild tales of youthful drinking.

"There is a tendency too, to blame prohibition for everything. People forget how things used to be. For example, I remember being told before prohibition by a young woman of a fashionable circle, how horrified she was at the drinking that went on at a party of young ladies she attended. If that should happen now, it would be very easy to place the blame on prohibition.

"Of course prohibition is a revolutionary move, and bad habits, even of individuals, not to mention a whole nation, are not easy to break. I don't think, however, that so many people are trying to be smart now. We are entering a new period of serious enforcement."

Miss McDowell is a practical sociologist of wide experience. She is a member of the boards of several social agencies and her record includes service as Commissioner of Public Welfare for Chicago and as director of the council of the Methodist Federation for Social Service.

Court Cases Decrease

The years of prohibition have been like "day after a long night" in the poor section of Chicago, where the Northwestern University Settlement has for more than a quarter of a century labored to improve living conditions, according to Miss Harriet E. Vittum, veteran welfare worker, who directs its activities.

"Let me tell you a story illustrating just one of the benefits brought by prohibition," Miss Vittum said. "About three weeks ago, on a Monday morning, I had occasion to be in the local branch of the Municipal Court. There were perhaps 50 people in the courtroom. There were nine or ten cases on call.

"Before prohibition, in this same court, every Monday morning meant all the way from 50 to 200 cases, with the room packed to suffocation. That's one evidence of the moral good that has come from the dry law."

The marked reduction in court cases, the welfare worker pointed out, exists despite the fact that the present winter has seen much unemployment in Chicago, a condition that always tends to increase the work of the municipal court.

The economic side of the Eighteenth Amendment, in the opinion of the settlement leader, is important not only in its own right, but because it has a distinct relation to the moral question.

"The savings bank, in our neighborhood," she explained, "has doubled and tripled its savings accounts since prohibition, an indication that people have better living conditions, better clothing, more money in reserve. In a time of temporary depression, they're better prepared. That brings peace of mind, a condition that isn't conducive to drink."

"I cannot agree with Mrs. Sabin that prohibition is a failure on moral grounds," said Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, chairman of juvenile protection for the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Dance Halls Cleaned Up

"If Mrs. Sabin were acquainted with the young people of what might be called 'the dance-hall class' before prohibition and after, she would not imply that moral conditions surrounding youth are worse under prohibition.

"Before the Eighteenth Amendment boys and girls in this city who found their chief amusement in the big public dance halls had to go through barrooms to reach the dance floor. Since prohibition the halls have been cleaned up. I don't overlook the fact that there are plenty of roadhouses now where young people can go to drink, but conditions were infinitely worse when the saloon was attached to the dance hall."

"It is not only among the dance hall group that I find less drinking," she continued. "I have an opportunity to meet young people in my daughter's circle in New York and I talk with them and others about their observations. I am convinced that there is a great deal less drinking than there was a few years ago, when there seemed to be a wave of independence among young people who wanted to show what they could do.

"As for the drinking among adults, due to a desire to do what is forbidden, my feeling about it is that it is just too adolescent for words. We can only hope that these people will grow up."

"I think the charge that prohibition is contributing to youthful delinquency is untrue," said Mary M. Bartelme, judge of the Juvenile Court of Cook County.

Judge Bartelme, the only woman judge in Illinois, has had 33 years' experience helping to solve the problems of dependent and delinquent youth in the Chicago region.

"Delinquency among poor people is not increasing but declining," Judge Bartelme continued. "I make this statement not only from my own observations but from records. I recently had occasion to look up statistics on delinquency and the figures I found bore out my impressions. While some of the credit must go to the splendid social work that has been done in recent years, there is no question that far fewer cases of delinquency due to drink are brought to the Juvenile Court since prohibition.

"I believe that among the young people of the poorer classes, with whom my work brings me in contact, there is less drinking than formerly."

Women Rally to Defense of Nation's Dry Measure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—New impetus is being given to law enforcement, and the upholding of the Eighteenth Amendent and its sustaining laws, with the rallying here of women leaders in business, politics and social reform to the defense of the dry acts, following the declaration by Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, head of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, that prohibition was deficient as a moral issue.

Women leaders here declared that this charge was as old as prohibition and that it had been gone over many times and decided negatively long ago. They held that it was an indication that the forces working for modification were unable to face economic facts.

The consensus among them was that any recession from prohibition is a step toward liquor and that even many wet leaders admit that the nation can never return to pre-Volstead conditions. They hold that Mrs. Sabin's assertions are but a part of the drive which the wets are making, with New York as center, to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment. The action of the wets, they added, has made prohibition the outstanding political issue here, and they voiced confidently the belief that the opponents of prohibition, having raised the issue, will now be defeated and the wet-dry question finally laid to rest.

Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, state superintendent of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which has been a center of attack by Mrs. Sabin's organization recently, declared that "Mrs. Sabin's peculiar and amazing assertion that 'women are unwilling to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage'" was an acknowledgment that she was "unable to contend against the soundness of facts, and cannot face the stupendous array of economic benefits of prohibition."

"Myriads of women know that prohibition brought not only comforts of life, but has meant sober husbands, cleaner lives and happier homes," she continued. "These can hardly be called a mess of pottage by the multitude of women who were formerly innocent sufferers because of the liquor traffic.

"It was the moral forces of the country, impelled by an overpowering moral conviction of the evils of the liquor traffic that put prohibition into the Constitution. 'Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.' Our nation achieved the highest standard of moral righteousness yet attained when it outlawed the liquor traffic and refused to accept revenue wrung from the debauchery of its citizens."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, said: "Drunkenness is a menace to social peace, and on this moral ground the nations have fought against it for hundreds of years.

"Every law that has been proposed to deal with drunkenness has been tried somewhere at some time. None of them have been successfully enforced because the desire to get drunk is strong in the minority of the people. Prohibition is our law at this time for lessening drunkenness. It is here, and we must fight for it. It does not matter whether the problem is moral, political or social. To my sense it is all three, but, regardless of the ground, the problem is one of breaking the social peace, and as such it must be dealt with."

Miss Ruth Morgan, vice-chairman of the National League of Women Voters, said "Of course prohibition is a moral issue because it aims at wiping out the great social evil of alcohol. If we heeded the argument of the wets that we should abandon prohibition because certain difficulties attend its enforcement, we should equally abandon the home because it is now going through a crisis, and religion, because the church is having certain modern shocks, and honesty in business, because crime seems to be prevalent today. Just because prohibition enforcement is not an entire success it does not mean that alcohol is right or that we should be justified in loosing it upon our country again."

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, said, "Women worked for prohibition because their consciences told them that the liquor traffic could not continue without gaining recruits among young boys. Years ago at a liquor dealers' convention the statement was made by one of the speakers that nickels invested in boys then meant dollars coming back into the business after a while. Women recognize that in the adoption of prohibition a preventable cause of drunkenness was removed.

"Opponents of prohibition claim to be greatly disturbed over drinking among young people and yet do nothing by example or otherwise to stop it, whereas advocates of prohibition by the force of their example and by education regarding the evils of alcohol are enlisting dry recruits among youth."

Mrs. Nettie R. Shuler, president of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, said, "There are plenty of New Yorkers, adults and young people, who obey the law and respect the rightness of the prohibition of alcohol. No one who seriously stops to consider the effects of alcohol can advocate making it more accessible than it now is. We have a law which has been necessitated for public good and whatever is good and right can be carried into effect."

Mrs. F. Louis Slade, chairman of the League of Women Voters in New York City, and who headed the Women's National Committee for Hoover in the 1929 presidential campaign, not only defended prohibition as a moral and economic gain, but disagreed with the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform when she declared that the use of the word "reform" in the organization's title was misleading.

"Their charge that prohibition is making us a nation of hypocrites is fallacy, because you can't legislate people into being hypocrites," Mrs. Slade continued. "They are, or they are not. When the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect a great many households which had been accustomed to wines at table, stopped ordering liquor of any kind as a matter of course. It was a constitutional edict in which, as citizens, they acquiesced. There was no pro and con about it.

"Prohibition made no hypocrites; they were in existence long before the Eighteenth Amendment was thought of. Prohibition, however, was certainly a test of hypocrisy. There are, of course, many people who are so determined to continue to buy liquor that they are ready to do it on any terms and to use any name as a cloak, even 'prohibition reform.'

"As for that favorite argument of the wets, that prohibition is making delinquents out of young people, I call that base slander. I know too many young people and have come in contact with too many of them to believe that they are going to drink just because they have been told not to. Those of them who drink often do it because their elders drink, and elders might just as well accept their share of responsibility for existing conditions instead of shrugging it off with statements about how terrible the young people of today are.

"If the older generation will demonstrate its capacity for abiding by the law; if it will show an aptitude for the self-control it advocates so strongly in young people, there will be a dearth of phrases on the debasing influences of prohibition."

Intemperance Linked With Moral Question

Theodore A. Lothrop, general secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, commenting on the statement of Mrs. Sabin, said:

"It can be taken as self-evident that intemperance very actively increases immorality. In Boston under licensing laws, unaccompanied women were segregated in the saloons. The reason was based upon the direct relation of drinking to immorality.

"With regard to the charge of materialism, made by Mrs. Sabin, it seems clear to me that if a person has a share of the necessities and comforts of life he is more apt to be moral and law abiding. It is the families on the ragged edge that are weakened and more susceptible to temptation. To call economic benefits resulting from prohibition "materialistic" is to overlook this fundamental element of social welfare."

W. C. T. U. Aims Cited

Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes, president of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, cites her organization and its purpose, which is primarily moral, as a refutation of the statements of Mrs. Sabin, that advocates of prohibition are materialistic.

"Proof that our moral program is succeeding among young people and children," she said, is given by the fact that our 'Loyal Temperance Legion,' composed of children up to 14 years of age, is proving a widespread success. Nearly 50,000 young people in Massachusetts between the ages of 16 and 30 have recently pledged themselves to total abstinence.

"Far from emphasizing the material benefits of prohibition at the expense of the moral, our organization has as its primary purpose the development of a moral and religious sentiment in favor of total abstinence. Among our departments is one for social morality and Christian citizenship.

"The charge of immorality as the result of prohibition is absurd. It is liquor and the users of liquor, not prohibition, that make hypocrites. The charge to the contrary is often made with great exaggeration. Neither are our young people being debauched by prohibition. Members of the Christian Endeavor paid their own expenses to their recent convention to discuss law and order and international peace.

"The charge of materialism—a desire for radios, washing machines and so on—as the chief argument for prohibition, misses the whole point. These material things are emphasized only in so far as they contribute to improved social conditions and improved morality."

London Press Blame Sarajevo Incident

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Widespread indignation was expressed here at the unveiling at Sarajevo on Feb. 2 of a tablet to Gabriel Princip, who assassinated the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, and thus precipitated the World War.

As originally reported, the occasion was to be a ceremonial one with delegates from the Jugoslav Government and patriotic societies. Though these plans were officially countermanded, nevertheless there was a special service at the cathedral, after which crowds proceeded to the scene of the assassination, laid wreaths on the memorial, and made laudatory speeches, although forbidden by the authorities.

The Times, in an editorial, asks: "If the dictatorial Government of Jugoslavia could do so much to prevent the ceremony being turned to an indecent nationalist demonstration, it may well be asked why it could do no more—why, indeed, it allowed this ill-advised, insulting ceremony to take place at all."

The affair, the paper continues, is "the worst possible advertisement for Jugoslavia as a state," and will cause people in this country "to sympathize with the criticisms passed by the German and Austrian press."

ILLEGAL ENTRY BILL PREPARED

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill to discourage aliens from seeking illegal entry into the United States by making it unlawful for persons or concerns to employ them has been prepared for introduction by Representative Patman, Democrat, Texas.

JUSTIFICATION FOR DISOBEYING DRY LAW DENIED

Community Church Speaker Says Revolt Is Without Logical Reason

Disobedience to the prohibition law cannot be justified on any of the grounds recognized as valid for revolt against law, said the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the New York Community Church, in a public address in Boston.

Three sets of conditions under which disobedience to law may be justified, or tolerated at all, were found by Dr. Holmes, who spoke under the auspices of the Community Church.

"First," he said, "the law may be disobeyed when it is a despotic law, imposed upon the people by an alien ruler, in defiance of their will, and in denial of their liberty. The American Revolution is an example of what I mean. Prohibition, however, is not such a law. One of the wettest wets in New York conceded the other day that probably two-thirds of the people of this Nation are in favor of prohibition. If we don't like the prohibition law, our business is not to disobey it but repeal it. Every legal facility to this end is available.

"Secondly, a law may be disobeyed when it violates some higher law of ethics or religion, and thus forces man to do what is wicked or immoral. The fugitive slave law was such a law. Prohibition is not such a law. It simply requires what a thousand other laws require, that I shall refrain from doing what is regarded as dangerous to public health, morals and safety.

"Thirdly, a law may be disobeyed when the lawbreaker is not only willing but glad to pay the penalty of his act in witness of the ideal he would serve. Conscientious objectors in the Great War are an example. Where are the martyrs to prohibition? Where are the respectable citizens who are willing to go to jail for their ideals?

"The man who urges or condones violation of law takes upon himself an enormous responsibility. There is nothing in the prohibition law to warrant such responsibility as this. I challenge anyone to prove that prohibition has created conditions justifying disobedience, that revolts against this law is anything but frustrated appetite and arrogant self-will."

James Monroe Estate to Be Reconstructed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—"Ash Lawn," the historic estate of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, located near here, has been purchased by Jay W. Johns of Pittsburgh, who intends to restore the house and open it to the public.

The property was transferred to Mr. Johns on Feb. 1, exactly 100 years after it left President Monroe's ownership. During this interval of a century it has had eight owners.

"Ash Lawn" has been noted as an estate of exceptional beauty because of its boxwood hedges and fine old trees, above which towers a Norwegian pine imported by President Monroe and which is visible for miles. It was from "Ash Lawn" that Mr. Monroe rode to Washington in 1817 to take his oath of office, and it was there, in company with his neighbors, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, that important affairs of state were frequently discussed.

Mr. and Mrs. Johns are making a study of the life and letters of President Monroe in order to restore the house as nearly as possible to its original state, and they have announced that they will welcome any pertinent information from descendants of the Monroe family or historical students.

Enforcement Reform Bills Expected to Be Subject of Extended Debate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The first of the bills proposed by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, transfer of prohibition enforcement from the Treasury to the Justice Department will be brought up in the House, probably Feb. 6. While both wets and drys are supporting this proposal, debate on the bill promises another round of prohibition oratory.

Aroused by the constant talking, the confident drys now are calling for votes, and roll calls are in prospect before the end of the month in both branches on proposals for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Meanwhile the prohibition storm at the Capitol brought into action the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, national president, sent out a message Feb. 2 to state presidents acclaiming "greater strength in the prohibition movement than ever before," and calling for support against the "anarchistic suggestions" in the wet campaign.

While ready to rush through the Administration bill transferring prohibition enforcement, congressional leaders see little prospect of action on any other recommendations for bolstering the dry law. Opposition is arising in dry ranks to the recommendation to give United States commissioners authority to try petty offenders.

There is some controversy over the committee's proposal to extend joint authority to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General over administration of industrial alcohol permits, but otherwise the bill is expected to receive quick approval. Senate wet and dry champions are girding themselves for a showdown test on the prohibition issue in the Senate as soon as the tariff bill is out of the way.

Mrs. Boole in her message to state presidents supported the Hoover Administration and said the "only success wet organizations have had is to make safer certain areas for bootleggers."

"Federal enforcement is better today than ever," she said. "The dry program is a constructive move against lawbreakers. The opponents of prohibition have no program, have offered no remedy; they express maudlin sympathy with criminals against the United States Government.

"The wet campaign, without facts, science or sense, no doubt has one effect—to spread propaganda for the complete disregard of law in spite of President Hoover's appeal; but as if in answer to these anarchistic suggestions, there is greater strength in the prohibition movement than ever before."

DENIAL OF WETS EVADES ISSUES, TARR ASSERTS

Finds Direct Link Between Liberty League and A. A. P. A. Campaign

Frederick H. Tarr, United States Attorney in Boston, has just reiterated his charges against the Constitutional Liberty League and the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment in connection with financing wet election activities in Massachusetts.

The Constitutional Liberty League's "denial" of his charges evades the direct implications, Mr. Tarr declares.

"It is always easy to deny the truth of statements which were not made—to set up a man of straw and knock him down," he said:

"I charge that the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment in the year 1926 collected a national fund of $336,465; that a substantial part of this money was contributed by brewers, brewing companies, and men closely connected with the brewing interests; that of this fund $74,000 was expended in Massachusetts in the campaign of 1926; that every dollar of it was expended for getting out the Democratic vote; that the association paid over to the Democratic State Committee for that campaign $25,867; and that most of the balance of the fund was paid to individual Democrats in amounts ranging from $2000 down to $50; and this fund, in my judgment, accounts for the defeat of Senator Butler.

"The facts, figures, contributors and beneficiaries, and the purposes, are all taken from the official records in the office of the clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington where the return of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment was sworn to and filed by G. C. Hinckley, national treasurer, as required by the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. The record is open to the inspection of the whole world if it cares to see it.

"I did not say, because the record does not disclose, and I do not know, by what association or agency, secret or otherwise, this fund was distributed in Massachusetts for the benefit of the Democratic Party and its nominees. I did say, and I repeat it, that the Constitutional Liberty League in this State is merely a branch of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Leon F. Walker, Robinson, Ill.
Marie E. Walker, Boston, Mass.

British Home Office to Examine 'Bomb'

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Home Office experts, it is stated, will examine the contents of the "bomb" found in the Indian room at the British Museum on Feb. 1.

The result of the examination will be immediately communicated to the police and the museum authorities, who will then be able to judge to what extent, if at all, malicious damage was intended or whether the whole thing was a hoax merely designed to frighten visitors. It has already been officially stated by the police that the bomb—a homemade affair—actually contains an explosive matter, but its nature and extent await determination.

The discovery of the bomb followed a telephone message from a stranger who stated that he had overheard the conversation of some Indian students about an intended outrage. One explanation advanced is that the package was placed in the museum in order to call attention in a spectacular manner to the demands of the Indian Nationalists.

89 Drunken Drivers Convicted in Week

Convictions of drivers for operating automobiles while under the influence of liquor totaled 89 during the week of Jan. 25 to Feb. 1, it is reported by George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. This is 49 more than in the week before last. Fifteen drivers were committed to jail, nine from district courts and six from superior courts.

Eight persons were convicted for the second time within six years in district courts for operating while under the influence of liquor. Jail sentences were imposed in five cases and appealed, while three drivers were committed to jail.

Out of a total of 350 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked, 84 were for drunken driving.

Greater care in driving on icy roads was urged by Mr. Parker, who issued recommendations for the proper use of brakes to avoid skidding.

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Waldorf Strawberry or Vanilla Ice Cream	10c

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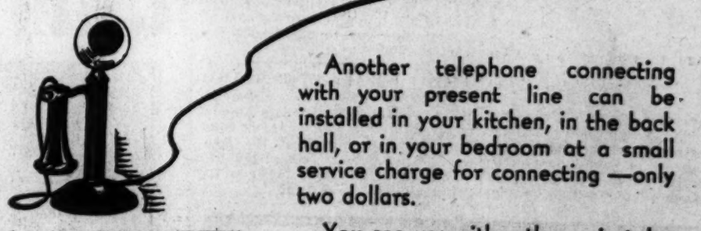

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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

TAX SHOWS 496 EARN AT LEAST MILLION A YEAR

Income Revenue Indicates 35,000 Millionaires in United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—High-water marks of tax returns and national incomes were revealed in the Treasury Department's annual statistics of income, prepared by the commissioner of internal revenue. In the face of frequent tax reductions in the last few years, the total figure for individual returns rose to $1,142,259,780, the highest since 1919, while the unprecedented total of almost 500 citizens had individual incomes of $1,000,000 or more.

The present preliminary figures cover income taxes on individuals and corporations for the calendar year 1928 filed up to Aug. 31, 1929. The total of those receiving incomes of $1,000,000 or more, is almost double that in any previous year, there having been only 75 in 1924; 207 in 1925; 231 in 1926, and 290 in 1927.

Other recent records were equaled or broken in income returns filed by corporations. With a total of some 250,000 businesses making returns the total income tax assessed of $1,059,302,096 has been surpassed only four times in the last decade.

The returns of individuals reporting income for 1928 filed Aug. 31, 1929, numbered 4,050,959, of which 2,434,640 were taxable, yielding an aggregate net income of $24,625,488,175.

The Government's remission of 25 per cent of the tax on earned incomes, incidentally, lost the Treasury some $33,500,000, figures show.

The growing business prosperity of the period covered was revealed by the growth in corporation incomes over the year previous. Net income increased almost $1,500,000,000, which brought an increase in tax of $51,000,000 over the previous year.

The figures just filed show that at latest reports there are 24 citizens in the United States with incomes of $5,000,000 or over. Some 241 favored individuals now admit to incomes between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000; another 105 to incomes between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000; while 89 have incomes between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, 20 between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, and 17 with incomes between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. Rough estimates based on the theory that an income of $60,000 or over connotes possession of $1,000,000 indicates that there are at least 35,000 millionaires in the country.

The Treasury's figures likewise show that those in the income tax paying class with incomes under $5000 compose 77 per cent of the total number of returns, but have a third of the total income in the group; while those with incomes over $1,000,000 are numerically only one-hundredth of the group, but have about 36 per cent of the total income.

Voting Machines Call for $2,000,000

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — A taxpayer's suit to restrain the city from installing voting machines having been dismissed, the City Council of Philadelphia has voted an appropriation of $2,000,000 for the purchase of machines for use in the next election. The city is being redistricted in order that the machines may serve the greatest number of voters in the most efficient and economical way.

The League of Women Voters has offered the services of its organization in the education of the voters in the use of the machines. Mrs. Harriet F. Head, director of the Christian Citizens' Committee of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who with other women appeared before the election officials, urged that steps be taken to transfer polling places from the back rooms of former saloons and cigar stores to public schools and libraries. The election officials stated that they have no authority to use other than rented premises unless approval of supervisors of public buildings in the various election districts is obtained.

MORE COMPLICATIONS IN NEWSPAPER AFFAIR

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP)—In the legal battle for control of the four southeastern newspapers owned by William Lavarre and Harold Hall, J. T. Webb Jr. of Macon, Ga., named by a federal judge as commissioner for the four newspapers, on Jan. 30 was ejected with two associates from the building of the Columbia Record, on orders of Mr. Lavarre. Later Webb reported to Columbia by telephone that he had sworn out trespass and ejectment warrants against Lavarre at Spartansburg after the latter had refused to leave the plant of the Spartanburg Herald and Journal, two other papers of the chain.

Mr. Webb, with P. T. Anderson of the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, was appointed commissioner by Judge Bascom S. Beaver of the United States District Court at Macon, after the court had held Mr. Hall equal partner with Lavarre in the purchase of the newspapers with funds lent by the International Paper Company.

Dr. Sperry Receives Institute Award

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The American Iron and Steel Institute Medal, one of two medals established by the institute as a memorial to Elbert H. Gary, its founder and first president, has been presented to Dr. Elmer A. Sperry of Brooklyn, president of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, to whom it was awarded at the general meeting of the institute last October. Mr. Sperry was in Tokyo at the time.

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, presented the medal to Dr. Sperry, the first time it has been conferred. Dr. Sperry was chosen as the initial recipient because of his paper in which he described the method he developed for detecting flaws in steel rails, which he later applied to the testing of welds in bars, plates and rods.

The Sperry rail tester, perfected by Dr. Sperry, has already been put into use on railroads. The device is housed in a special type of car which proceeds over the rails about seven miles an hour. By electrical means it plots continuous curves on paper, giving a precise picture of the internal uniformity of the rail, inch by inch, making location of flaws precise.

The Gary Memorial Medal, the other new award, was presented last May to James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation.

NEW YORK TO STUDY PUBLIC FARM MARKETS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Marketing of farm products through establishment of public markets or market districts in the State is being taken up by Republican leaders through measures introduced by Leigh G. Kirkland, Senator from Randolph, and Frank M. Smith, Assemblyman from Springfield Center, with party backing. A commission of two members appointed by the Senate majority leader and three by the Speaker is to be formed, and $10,000 allowed for expenses of the survey. The group is to report on Feb. 15, 1931.

Senator Kirkland said the Republican committee will go into the entire problem of farm products distribution, and develop a plan for marketing areas equipped with proper facilities, to provide "an effective means of disposing of the results of farm labor."

MEXICAN YOUTHS COMPLETE HIKE

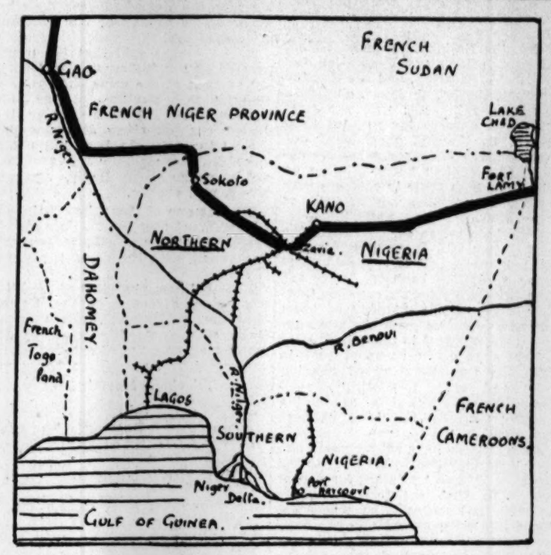
MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—Two Mexican youths, Manuel Sanchez Ayala and Noises Isunza, arrived here Feb. 1, completing a round trip hike from Mexico City to Buenos Aires and return.

The two boys, in company with eight other Mexican youths, left here Aug. 7, 1927. Their companions abandoned the hike before crossing the Andes in northern South America.

AUTHOR TO SPEAK AT TEMPLE

Miss Cora Stanwood Cobb, author and authority on natural history, will speak on "The Beauty That Lies in Hidden Things" Tuesday evening, Feb. 4, at Tremont Temple. Miss Cobb, who was formerly on the school board of Newton, is working in the interest of scientific temperance instruction in public schools.

Giant Rivers Carve Their Way Through African Wilderness



"The Sight of the Wide Waters and Green Banks of the Niger Was Extremely Welcome." Below—The Map of the Trek From Fort Lamy to Gao, With the Route Shown as a Solid Line, Railroads Cross-Hatched and Boundaries Dotted.

NIGERIAN ROADS FORM AFRICAN OBSTACLE RACE

(Continued from Page 1)

which I knew to be as large as Sicily, and which made me think of the sea on the Norfolk coast.

Mohamed also was thinking of the sea.

"Tell me," he said, "could ships from England come to us over that sea?" I explained the difference between lakes and seas.

We had a wonderful bath in a shallow in which no crocodile could bask undetected and were then ready for the return journey. Some two miles up-stream, we found another and a much larger fishing camp. We nosed our way ashore through a fleet of wattle boats with prows curved high like Viking ships; and there we stayed for a solid three-quarters of an hour. It was the end of a wonderful outing.

Of the next 500 miles to Kano, neither of us have any clear memory. Nor was there time or occasion to take photographs. So awful were the northern Nigerian roads that when we halted, every moment was occupied by tightening nuts, and filling the radiator. For three days of travel on what was practically a tank obstacle course so exhausted us that when we got to Kano we took three days off to rest.

Kano is a real African town with a type of wild and pugnacious mud-brick architecture. It is surrounded by 14 miles of high castellated mud-brick walls and within them, from two mushroom-shaped hills, we had a marvelous view over a brown flatness of roofs stretching away to the horizon.

Pace Is Speeded

But at Kano ominous reports of sand storms and the beginning of bad weather ahead in the Sahara, made us realize that the sooner we were across it the better. For the next 1000 miles to Gao, on the Niger, we increased our average to 208 miles a day, which meant 14 hours daily on the road. Once over the frontier into the French Niger Province, we began to feel the Sahara overflowing toward us. Our road twisted on its way, now through the fringe of the desert, now across desolate hilly country of red rocks and dusty thorn and mimosa trees. It was a wilderness after which the sight of the wide waters and green banks of the Niger was extremely welcome.

Our road north into the Sahara ran parallel with the river, but after 250 miles it plunged headlong into red rolling dunes. The "grocer's van," with its narrow, suburban wheels, had its baptism of sand. It behaved poorly, indeed. We were stuck three times, and it was three hours before we were clear. As a result, it was dark when we got into Gao.

It was a Saturday night. All of the French officials were at a party. We could find no one to show us the Rest House. We did not allow that to worry us long. Gao's main street is wider than Piccadilly, and there are no buses. We camped, beds and all, opposite the local Ritz, and Captain Crofton and I slept the sleep of 10 tired men.

The little we knew about the Sahara was that it was all sand, and that during the 850 miles between us and Reggan, the southernmost oasis of Algeria, we would find neither water nor petrol, so that our suburban tires would have to shoulder enough of both to carry us over those 850 miles, which would certainly not make them more buoyant.

But one discovery was encouraging. The line from Gao to Reggan was along the Greenwich meridian and we could keep direction by the pole star. But that did not remove the sand. The first news we heard at Gao was that a huge, high-powered char-à-bancs with six wheels, a double drive, colossal balloon tires and wireless, was stuck in mid-Sahara. If it was stuck, we would be buried.

We aired our problems to the people of Gao, and here, on the brink of our enterprise, we met with nothing but optimism.

"With your narrow wheels you will have trouble for 280 miles," they said. "But cut down your load and you'll romp through it. After that, there is a billiard table all the way to Reggan."

We jettisoned drastically—everything save essential spare parts, guns, food and one blanket apiece. Then we loaded 66 gallons of petrol and 44 of water. Gao applauded as our springs went flat.

"Splendid," they said, "every mile you will be using petrol and water and lightening your load. Bon voyage et bonne chance."

WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF CANADIAN BROKERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—With the arrest in Calgary early in January of the two partners of one of Cananda's largest mining brokerage houses and the further arrest on Jan. 30 last of a dozen more leading brokers of Toronto charged with conspiracy to defraud, the provinces have apparently started upon a drastic clean-up of practices that are said to have been enriching the companies at the expense of the public and are contrary to the Security Frauds Prevention Act.

The firms whose principals are now out on bail aggregating over $1,000,000, represent more than 50 per cent ownership of the Toronto Standard Stock and Mining Exchange. Whether the exchange will be closed or not has not been decided.

English Glass-Cutting Industry on Upgrade, Despite Keen Rivalry

Home Product Has to Meet Competition From Bohemia, Other Parts of Europe and United States, but Production Increases Largely

BY H. TRETHOWEN
Fellow, British Institute of Industrial Art.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—The uses to which glass is applied today has created an interest that has no parallel in the history of the industry. The British manufacturer is conservative and is not over hasty in his decisions to adopt new ideas, and moreover he is up against the keen competition of the imported products from Bohemia and other parts of the continent of Europe, and also from the United States.

But if any industry in England is to be considered as on the up-grade, surely the glass industry may be counted in. The necessities of the war when supplies were cut off, made it possible for research and experiment to call forth the powers of the British glass manufacturer. Stourbridge, of course, is his home, and the best English crystal from this source finds its way in large quantities all over the world.

The history of glass-making in this country has an influence on glass-making throughout the world. Beautiful specimens of English cutting are to be found in the London shops and throughout the provinces, that come from the Royal Brierley Hill Works at Stourbridge.

Study the history of the City of London, and far back in the pages of the years comes the story of the adventures in the creation of beautiful glass in the old Whitefriars Works, memories associated with William Morris and John Ruskin, and many another who rejoiced in the pieces of beauty that were produced by the primitive tools of the glass blower.

James Powell & Son still exist at Wealdstone, where they removed because of the necessary expansion consequent on war work, and where they still carry on the tradition of makers of fine glass. Their museum pieces, their fine cutting, their reproduction of old masterpieces, and the new spirit of adaptation to the present-day needs make them stand out as a fine example of craftsmen.

It is interesting to witness even during the past year how new ideas are leaving their impress upon the work of James Powell & Son. Chemical glass compares favorably with foreign products, and sheet glass, and bottles of all descriptions are being produced in increasing quantities. Oven glass is meeting with great success, and cannot be excelled in the world. The shapes are good and efficient, and a large business is being built up in this section. Pressed glass in a multitude of forms meets a growing demand. Over the border there is the Moncrieff glass of Perth. Not only chemical glass, but from this source come decorative pieces that fit into the schemes of present-day decorations.

Lighting is not forgotten, and the Gilbert-Riley work produced by Walsh, Walsh of Birmingham is of a highly artistic standard, clearly and effectively produced.

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OVERSEAS VISITORS to Old England, in search of ANTIQUES are invited to the "Piccadilly Auction Rooms," where it is possible to obtain Fine Specimens at reasonable prices: Paradoxical though it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that while the Auction room is the best place to sell, it is also the cheapest market in which to buy. It is simply a case of one person wishing to sell and another wanting to buy. I have a fleet of motor cars and staff of experts constantly touring the country visiting the homes of the hard pressed fixed-income classes who are compelled to part with their treasures in order to meet the ever increasing demands of the tax collector. The only satisfaction is the knowledge that their possessions are passing into the hands of those who not only speak the same tongue, but who also appreciate the beauty and charm of British Art and Craft of a bygone age. Probably ninety per cent of the antique silver and a fair proportion of the diamonds, emeralds, pearls, porcelain, antique furniture, etc., that find their way to the United States pass through these rooms. Sales of Queen Anne, Elizabethan and Georgian silver, jewels, etc., are held every Friday. Sales of antique furniture once a fortnight. Commissions to buy accepted and goods packed and forwarded.

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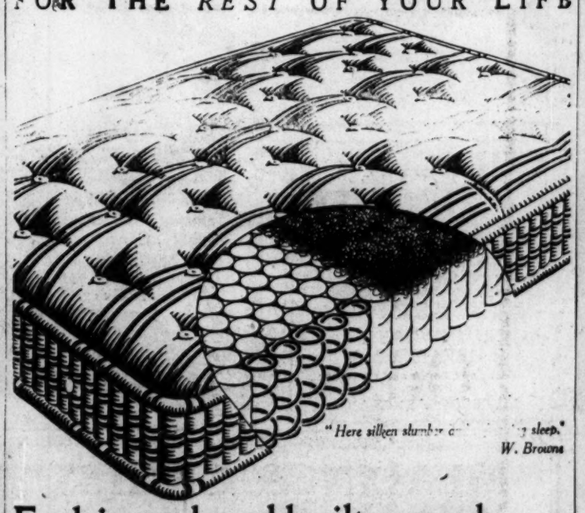
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British Industries Fair Shows "Take-It-or-Leave-It" Policy Has Been Ended

LONDON SHOWS BIG INCREASE IN FACTORY WORK

The 'Small' Tradesman Is Being Closed Out by Advent of Machinery

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Although the depression in British trade which has lasted so long cannot be said to have lifted, the growth of industries in the south of England shows continued expansion. In no part of England has there been a more striking increase in factory work than in the neighborhood of London. This is largely due to the activities of the Port of London and to the excellent transport facilities for raw materials and the finished products. During the last eight years the number of registered factories has increased by over 3000 and some of these new works are very big. Between Acton and Slough there are now some 150,000 workers, as compared with 60,000 five years ago.

Many of these new works have been extremely well planned, not only with a view to economic production but also with an eye to the welfare of the workers. The principal features of the new factories are the spacious, well-ventilated work rooms, good lighting, both natural and artificial, and heating, labor-saving appliances, kitchens and canteens and, in many cases, facilities for indoor and outdoor recreation.

These are doubtless reasons for the fact that factories are now attracting a better class of worker than formerly. The welfare supervisor of a large factory in the north of England, where the conditions are good and the work affords scope for skill, reported that there were many girls from secondary schools who preferred the factory work to the lower paid clerical work outside.

The tendency to close small establishments still continues and is in many ways regrettable, though hardly to be wondered at. The installation of power-driven machinery leads the way to the conversion of a "workshop" into a factory. The small tailoring and dressmaking workshop finds itself swamped by the cheapness of ready-made clothing manufactured on wholesale lines. The same thing has happened with the small country miller and the small baker is following the same path. The modern, lofty, well-ventilated bakery, with the machinery which eliminates all hard work, is in sharp contrast to the old-fashioned bakers' methods with his little hand-fired oven and small output.

Changes in fashions and in the practices and habits of the population are responsible for industrial changes. As the "ready-made" garment has put many a small tailor and dressmaker out of business, so the absence of trimmings on ladies' hats has cut down the milliner's work while the almost universal use of artificial silk for stockings and raiment has led to the establishment of big works for spinning and treatment of the material in different parts of the country.

Bedsteads, formerly made of metal, are now made of wood, and casements which used to be of wood are now largely made of metal; insulating materials like bakelite and erinoid are being largely used in place of the older sorts. Metal parts of motorcars and household equipment which used to be plated and therefore needed polishing have gone out of fashion with the desire to save labor and the servant difficulty.

British Handmade Pottery Reaches High Standard of Excellence

Many Parts of the Country Are Producing Designs Which Combine Earlier Charm With the Finish of Latter-Day Methods

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Modern handmade pottery has reached a high standard of perfection in the British Isles. It is easier to obtain interesting specimens now than ever before. Artistically colored bowls help largely in producing a cultured atmosphere in a room, and in these days form a definite part of the furnishing scheme, whether they are used entirely decoratively or to hold bulbs and flowers. They combine the charm of earlier potteries with the finish and texture of today.

A very popular new variety is Pilkington's Royal Lancastrian, the outstanding characteristics being color, form, the perfect glaze. Soft but glowing, the colors are a picture in themselves. The greatest care is exercised in preparing the materials; and there are mineralogists at the works to see that the composition is correct before molding and baking.

Another well-known make is the Sibley, Dorset which, like the Royal Lancastrian, is renowned for its color and form; and those who like the freer line and less conventional type will find it particularly attractive.

The Poole ware, also of Dorset, is well known to all lovers of the art. It is made on a large scale, like that manufactured by the famous firm of Wedgwood, Staffs The latter has some delightful new pieces—jugs with fresh, bright designs, suitable for country houses and town flats alike; and hand "painted" tea-services, showing splendid workmanship. The makers are holding the bicentenary celebrations at Burslem in a few months time.

Artistic and natural in effect, the pottery made by Fishley Holland at the Clevedon Potteries, Somerset, is both beautiful and individual in treatment. His family have been potters for 200 years, and examples of his grandfather's work are contained in the Exeter Museum. Excellent specimens of Mr. Holland's own work are to be seen, among other kinds, at the Arts & Crafts Shop in Bath.

An interesting variety is made by Mr. Cardew of Gloucester. It is more like the old English slipware.

Some quite unique British pottery is being made in Kent, at the Upchurch Potteries, built on the site of those used by Romans during their occupation. Exact copies of the original vases of those days are now being produced there.

Those who have the "potter's thumb" and practice the craft as a hobby have cause for great satisfaction in the results of their labors. It is certainly one of the most useful and pleasant of occupations for the amateur as well as the professional.

The method of making pottery after the raw materials have proved to be satisfactory is to shape the article in the form required by "throwing" on a wheel, after which it is dried, painted, and fired. The final stage is varnishing to make it non-porous. There are also various other methods.

Apart from pots and vases and similar utilitarian articles, much success has been attained with handmade statuettes. There is a great charm about these little studies of people and animals, their personality being emphasized by such clever artists in pottery as Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vyse of Chelsea. Wonderful color effects and poetic thought radiate from their representations; and this medium is particularly suited to artists and sculptors who wish to express their ideas in color as well as line.

The stoneware pottery of Staite Murray is also a garden of delight, where gold and pomegranate-red mingle with peacock hues in a glorious maze of color.

ENGLISH RAILWAY'S PROGRAM

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The construction program of the Great Western Railway for 1930, in addition to the £5,000,000 in connection with the Government's scheme to relieve unemployment, includes the following items: 161 new passenger vehicles, 2771 freight cars, 10 King class locomotives, 20 Hall class locomotives, 70 tank engines, 21 modern type Weighbridges, and a new steamer for the Fishguard-Rosslare route.

IMPROVED PLAN OF MARKETING SEEN IN BRITAIN

Buyers' Wishes Being More Carefully Attended To by Manufacturers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—No feature of the annual British Industries Fair is more strikingly apparent to those who have attended it for the last four or five years than the improvement that has taken place in the manner in which goods are offered for buyers' attention. It has been a matter of strong criticism that in the past British marketing was deficient in the appeal which it made to the trade and the public, and there was considerable ground for this criticism, which arose from a belief that if the intrinsic merit of the goods was there, a market would be found without the aids which wise storekeepers have come to understand and use.

There now remains little ground for complaint on this score. British goods now go to the markets of the world in the form in which each market desires them. The willingness of German manufacturers to go to any limits to meet buyers' wishes was one of the corner stones on which the success of Germany's pre-war export trade was based.

Old Order Changing

There was a tendency in Britain after the war to return to the old methods of turning out high quality and long enduring products. But there has been a definite change away from this ideal. It is not that quality is no longer appreciated, but the public taste has swung toward more variety. In such things as furniture, silverware, carpets and in fact all the things that people live with there is now a desire for a quality which will only last a reasonable length of time and can then be thrown away and new things bought.

This has necessitated a fundamental change in the manufacturing and merchandising methods of British industry and it has been a difficult one to make. There is now, however, no question that British flexibility has proved equal to the task and that those who come to Britain for manufactured goods are able to get exactly what they want.

In many ways there is a marked change in Great Britain in the attitude toward trade. Today a problem of selling is recognized as being as important as a problem in diplomacy or finance. A steadily higher grade of young men is being developed in both manufacturing and marketing organizations. It is doubtful if, even in America, where selling is recognized as one of the professions, there is any better research work being done in such lines as the psychology of selling than is now going forward in Britain.

£2,000,000,000 of Foreign Trade

Perhaps the most effective comment that can be made on British foreign trade is the fact that it amounted to just under £2,000,000,000 in 1929. Such a vast movement of commodities could only take place on the basis of a world-wide recognition of the worth of British goods.

The aggregate value of British exports was well ahead in 1929 of either of the two previous years, and when the fall in the levels of all prices is considered it becomes clear that on a quantity basis exports have made much greater gains than the figures seem to indicate. British trade, as a whole, is more than holding its own, but this is apt to be lost sight of because of the widespread attention which is given to certain sections of it which are undeniably depressed.

An encouraging fact about British trade is that where three or four years ago it was the luxury and specialty trades that were alone able to operate at a profit, the tide now seems to be turning for the heavy trades. There were more exports of coal and of iron and steel last year than in 1928, while the electrical and machinery trades have made splendid progress. The cotton goods trade still lags behind, but energetic measures with regard to it are in hand. A careful review of Lancashire's problem concludes with these words:

"Although a year is all too short to make up the deficiencies of 10 wasted years, we can only hope that the program of rationalization, on which Lancashire at least has embarked so hopefully, will bring better results in 1931 than it is wise to expect during the present year."

There is a refreshing newness about the ideas and the methods now being used to sell British goods. The cobwebs seem to have been well brushed away both in making and selling the products of the British worker.

I Look Like Wax, but Really I'm Rag

Exhibit in the Toy Section of the British Industries Fair.

BRITISH CANNING TRADE ASSISTS TWO INDUSTRIES

Remarkable Progress Has Been Made During the Last 16 Years

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The canning of home-grown fruits, vegetables and fish is a rapidly expanding British industry, and the stimulus which it is giving to agriculture and the tinplate trade makes its prosperity doubly important in the present industrial crisis.

A record of remarkable progress was disclosed at the recent annual conference of the National Food-Canning Council, which was constituted four years ago to bring together the large number of interests involved, in an effort to establish a successful food-canning industry in Britain.

At a luncheon attended by J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, and representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Empire Marketing Board, the National Farmers' Union, the British Trawlers' Federation, the Grocers' Federation, and the tinplate industry, Sir Edgar Jones, chairman of the council, said: "We are celebrating a success far greater than any of us thought possible at our first annual conference, when we decided to establish home canning on a large enough scale to compete with imported canned goods, valued at some £20,000,000 annually."

"The increase in our output for the 1930 season will be greater than the total increase of the previous 16 years of British canning. There are now 18 establishments canning English fruits, and a number of them are new factories, with the most up-to-date equipment in the world.

"There is every prospect that in 1930 the new industry of canning peas and vegetables will, at one bound, have reached a production greater than all the fruit canning put together."

Experiments begun three years ago by a firm in Wisbeck have led to the packing of "new" potatoes for winter use, with such satisfactory results in sales that contracts have been entered into with growers in the eastern counties for planting a substantial acreage during the coming spring for lifting early in June. Proposals for another interesting experiment—the growing of asparagus on the waste sandy soils of South Wales—are to be laid before the Ministry of Agriculture. Large quantities of the asparagus canned and imported from America are grown with the help of irrigation on similar light soils in California and Arizona, and the same venture should be equally successful in Britain.

"There is no reason," declared Sir Edgar, "why in time the output of canned foods in Britain should not equal that of the United States, in proportion to the population."

On the distribution side, he continued, it had not been easy to break into an organization, such as that built up by the foreign importers in the course of 50 years through the wholesale merchants and retailers. The British public were also slow to patronize new articles of food. The National Food-Canning Council had had to create a volume of public opinion and confidence among consumers, and still more had had to bring about the trading conditions that would lead to the regular stocking of the canned fruits in the retail shops.

Progress had also been made, he said, in increasing the output of canned fish and a substantial export trade was being developed. Valuable research work had been done by the fisheries branch of the Ministry of Agriculture.

J. H. Thomas said that the progress of any industry was welcome, but when it at the same time gave a stimulus to agriculture, it was doubly welcome. The food-canning industry enabled those at home and abroad to enjoy the best fruits and vgetables the world could produce, and was also giving British agriculture a real chance.

He was one of those, he continued, who believed that the tinplate industry in Britain was efficient enough to compete with the world if given a chance.

H. S. Salmon, president of the Federation of Grocers of the United Kingdom, said that retailers found there was a steadily growing demand for home-tinned articles.

Exhaustive Chemistry Exhibits Seen at the British Industries Fair

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The chemistry exhibit at the British Industries Fair covers all branches of the industry, including heavy chemicals, fertilizers, explosives, coal tar derivatives, fine chemicals of all kinds, photographic, analytical, perfumery chemicals, solvents, dyestuffs, etc. In all these branches the British chemical industry will be found well in the forefront of the latest developments.

In the heavy chemical field, the common acids and alkalis are available in the special strengths and qualities suited to every special purpose, such as soap, glass, paper, artificial silk, iron, steel, galvanizing. A special feature is the progress made in special brands and packages for tropical conditions. Coal tar products, as is now well known, include fertilizers, motor fuel, disinfectants, and the raw materials for dyestuffs and explosives. Considerable interest attaches to improvement in road tar and tar-bitumen compounds of reliable standard and tar emulsions for cold application and for their spraying from road tanks.

For the photographer chemicals are available to meet the needs of the process engraver, radiologist, and plan producer, as well as those of the professional and amateur photographer. Laboratory and analytical chemicals, reagents, microscopic stains and dyes and allied products, synthetic resin, and miscellaneous chemicals which cannot be classified under special headings are all represented.

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Great Britain Puts Its Goods In the Window for All the World to See

BRITAIN TO SHOW WHAT GOODS IT HAS TO SELL

Two Big Exhibitions Help Businessman See Products at a Glance

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Industries Fair, which is to be held at Olympia from Feb. 17-28, in London, for the light goods and simultaneously in Birmingham for the heavy industries, will came near this year, as regards London, to being housed in a building commensurate with the growing importance of the Fair. The aim of the Fair is to enable the business man to see more in a few days of what Britain has to sell than he could do otherwise in weeks or months.

The display of British goods in the London section will completely fill the existing Olympia building now reconstructed, as well as two floors of a new four-story building which is claimed to be the most up-to-date exhibition building in the world. Only goods of British manufacture will be shown, and only the actual manufacturer of an article is allowed to show it, so as to avoid duplication.

There will be a special section devoted to the Dominions and Colonies, and there will be a club for visitors from abroad. Each year of the Fair so far has seen an increased number of buyers from the United States, and this year is expected to be no exception. No fewer than 40 distinct trades will be represented.

In the new Empire Building, of which the architect is Joseph Emberton, there is to be a battery of six high-speed "talkie" lifts, which automatically announce the floors. On the outside of the building is space for letters in stainless steel which are lighted by flood lights at night. With its lifts and 36 staircases it is possible to clear the building in a very short space of time with 3600 people on each of the four floors.

The stands are 12 feet in height, with long horizontal windows above. These long windows make the building horizontal in form, instead of the usual vertical up and down appearance. Another unique feature of the architect is that it is believed to be the first time that a building has been designed with the express idea of flood-lighting it. As compared with the old Fair grounds at the White City, Olympia will be a model of convenience. There a buyer might have had to walk anything up to half a mile from the entrance to a particular stand. At Olympia the least accessible stand is only 130 yards away.

In the heavy industries section in Birmingham, the lettings of stands for this year's Fair beat all previous records, as practically the whole available space was booked up six months ago, and this, with extensions of space compared to last year. Birmingham also issued an advance catalogue in December to the number of some 10,000 copies, which was in addition to the classified catalogue in English, French, and Spanish, which is ready for use at the Fair.

Sheffield 'Beats' 'Swords' and 'Spears' Into Gramophone Needles and Cutlery

Home of the Celebrated 'Plate' Tells Story of High Production, New Markets and Betterment of Trade During the Past Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—Of late years Sheffield has taken to all sorts of devices for occupying the energies her citizens used to expend on battleships and armor plate. She was responsible for the steel work in the machine that won the Schneider Cup and manufactures 15,000,000 gramophone needles a week. In spite of these departures, however, her principal title to fame, as it has been for many centuries, is still her cutlery and "Sheffield plate."

From the point of view of production, 1929 has been one of the most considerable cutlery years on record. Trade also in high-class goods has been prosperous, and new markets in the Far East have been opened up, especially in Singapore and Malay. Nearer home it is significant to note that a single shop in Bond Street, London, sold £100 worth of Sheffield penknives in two or three days just before Christmas. One line that has only been on sale a few months, but which has already proved itself exceedingly popular, is steel mirrors for ladies' vanity bags. In addition to possessing the great advantage of unbreakability, steel reflects more light than glass.

Trade Is "Very Ancient"

The really cautious historian will be content to describe the origin of the Sheffield cutlery trade as "very ancient," and will be chary of committing himself to anything definite.

The first indisputable reference to Sheffield cutlery is contained in a list of goods issued from the wardrobe of Edward III in 1340. According to this inventory, that monarch possessed one knife from Sheffield. In the same century came Chaucer's well-known line about one of the Canterbury pilgrims, "A Sheffield thwytel bore he in his hose." But even this is hardly evidence of a flourishing Sheffield cutlery trade, for when the poll tax of 1379 was collected, out of the 354 Sheffield taxpayers, not one was described as following the trade of a cutler, though there seem to have been cutlers in the neighboring villages of Ecclesfield and Tinsley. However, the cutlery trade in Elizabethan days was old enough to be called "ancient," and in 1621 the Sheffield Master Cutlers Company was incorporated.

It was in 1740 that Thomas Boulsover invented the famous Sheffield plate, and by 1773 London workers were so jealous of its quality that they succeeded in preventing the name of the city of its origin from being placed upon it. In 1784, however, the trade-mark was restored. The cult for Sheffield plate became so strong, and so many imitations were thrown onto the market that in 1911 the Cutlers Company, after a series of prosecutions, obtained the ruling that the name should be applied only to goods plated by the old method of fusion.

In 1916 a Sheffield man, Brearley, invented the famous "stainless steel" whose utility is being more and more realized with every passing year. The effort to discover an absolutely unstainable non-ferrous alloy, which was greatly stimulated by Brearley's work, still goes on, and it is thought that soon an old-established firm well known in Sheffield will have special displays in this connection throughout the country.

Improvement Aimed At

What can be done to render the cutlery trade even more serviceable than it is? The standard of workmanship is already far beyond cavil; the standard of salesmanship perhaps less so. Thus, at the British Industries Fair in 1928 only about two first-class Sheffield firms had goods on display. There is also a certain amount of useless competition and price-cutting, and from the workers' point of view considerable improvement might be made in industrial conditions. Further, steps should be taken to insure the continued supply of skilled craftsmen which the declining apprentice system is no longer providing.

There are very varied opinions concerning the effect on the cutlery trade of the compulsory marking of imported goods that is to come into force in the summer. Some cutlers think that its effect will be very beneficial and deep, whilst others are inclined to minimize its importance on the ground that it will not make any difference to high-class American, Swedish, Swiss, and German cutlery, which has always been marked. However that may be, the prosperity of the Sheffield cutlery trade depends primarily on Sheffield itself, on the maintenance of its supremely high quality, and the development of efficient salesmanship.

BRITISH PLACE THEIR GOODS IN WINDOW FRONT

(Continued from Page 1)

schools, and churches, and of wicker garden and camp furniture.

Sports, toys, and games, occupy a large portion of the Fair space. The steel golf club shaft makes its first "official" appearance and it is likely to displace the American hickory shaft to some extent. The British manufacturer is to the fore in the provision of sports equipment for every game played by Englishmen, and many that are not. As regards toys, one of the biggest buyers in the trade stated recently that in certain lines the London Fair had Leipzig beaten for both quality and price.

For musical instruments, gramophones, and wireless apparatus, audition rooms have been provided. Here will be seen the latest in radio-gramophones and loudspeakers, also the lazy man's gramophone which plays 36 records on end without changing. There is, too, the long-playing record which, with a special motor, plays four times as long as the ordinary type.

Birmingham and Sheffield provide practically all the jewelry, silver, plate, and cutlery, and Birmingham is out to tell buyers that they can make the best in these lines, as well as the cheaper goods.

The Fair includes a great display of instruments, scientific, optical, and photographic. A cinematograph exhibit includes the world's largest aperture lens. Here, too, may be seen the various instruments which have been devised to fill the airman's needs.

The stationery, paper, printing, and publishing trades exhibit might well be called the "office efficiency section," for it includes every kind of modern equipment. There is a typewriter which can be adapted for 70 styles of type and 20 languages. It is at this Fair that the trade shows next season's Christmas cards. Last year's chief novelty was the little metal gramophone record on which could be recorded the donor's greetings. There will probably be something new for this year to take the buyer's fancy and bring trade to the manufacturer.

Getting Ready for the Pantomime

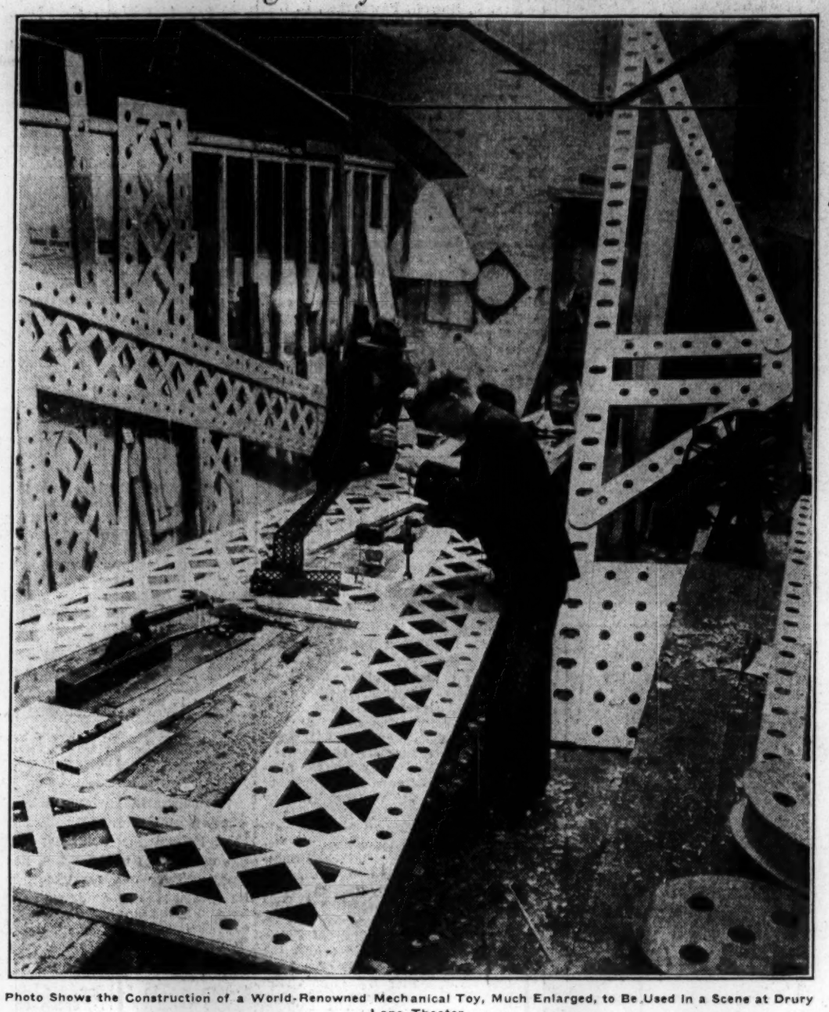

Photo Shows the Construction of a World-Renowned Mechanical Toy, Much Enlarged, to Be Used In a Scene at Drury Lane Theater.

British Manufacturers Use Shells for the Making of All Kinds of Toys

Technical Playthings Are Being Constructed in Many Different Forms for the Delectation of the Rising Generation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Necessity has mothered many inventions, among them the British toy industry. Scarcely a half dozen of the great number of firms now existing can trace themselves back to prewar. Those that can survived largely because they attacked the toy market along original lines, avoiding imitation of others.

An outstanding effort was Mr. Hornby's, he who originated, some 25 years ago, the first constructional toy with interchangeable parts—250 to be exact—and launched his vision of technical playthings on the pioneered field of time-wasting mechanical toycraft.

Besides a large American factory in New Jersey, and one in Paris, an ideal main factory run on ideal system, keeps never less than 1000 hands in contented employment at Liverpool. Each 8½-hour day 1,000,000 mechanical washers and 115,000 nuts and bolts take shape, as well as 500,000 other spares. A Hornby special passenger train, say a Riviera Blue, takes 2732 operations. Smaller parts, like pummels for wheels evolve at the rate of 30 per minute, where it takes a worm 18 seconds to turn. Some nine tons of steel and two tons of brass pass through the press department daily, while 200,000 square feet of timber are absorbed weekly; 35,000 outfits are packed on a busy day and 25 tons handled and shipped on an average one.

The factory, which covers an area of 193,000 square feet, is being enlarged.

The tastes of the children are being catered for by one London firm turning out over 1500 pedal toy motors per day. On a factory area of over 400,000 square feet some 1500 employees are at work on production of these and other wheel toys—2000 pedal cars per day and a large quantity of doll baby carriages and juvenile cycles. Here automatic plant aids with over 250 power presses and many hand ones and a special press capable of producing over 60,000 disk wheels per day, complete and assembled. Raw material is delivered direct to every department from sidings, and goods are similarly dispatched.

Real baby carriages, the body work of which is made entirely from steel pressings, in the same way as the modern motorcar, is another line, metal is replacing wood in the baby carriage.

Fliers that hop across a home Atlantic are so ingenious in design that Admiralty experts are considering its application to some of the navy's ships. British makers also provide busy young fingers with toys they can take to pieces and with everything to build, from a clock to model brick and stone buildings, designed by an architect. Model farmyards in metal supplement lead soldiers and add to the output of the firm specializing in them, which has doubled during the last five years. Its motto is not "swords into plowshares," but "shrapnel into toys," for surplus shells from the nation's factories and recovered bullets from battlefields have been absorbed at the rate of some 500 tons annually since the armistice.

All this helps to explain why British toys have established a reputation for exclusiveness and quality and why they find their way in increasing quantities over the tariff walls of toy-making countries, while apparently in no immediate need of protection in their own.

IN ENGLAND THEY PAY FOR NATURE'S BEAUTY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The North Middlesex Assessment Committee is reported to have reduced an assessment from £101 to £97, and refused to accept a lower figure because the house has a beautiful outlook on a park which counteracts all disadvantages of noise from passing traffic and so on.

This appears to be a revolutionary proposal in penalization. "But what of the householder who looks out on a pigsty or a rubbish heap?" commented the Daily Herald, recently. "He may be entitled to compensatory treatment! But will he get it?"

PASSENGER TRAFFIC INCREASES IN BRITAIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The total number of passenger journeys (excluding season ticket holders) taken on all standard guage railways in Great Britain in October, 1929, was 104,005,129, an increase compared with October, 1928, of 4,105,548, or 4.1 per cent.

But the receipts from passenger train traffic (excluding receipts from season ticket holders) showed a decrease of £33,350, of 0.7 per cent. Freight conveyed (excluding free-hauled traffic) totaled 29,960,069 tons, an increase compared with October, 1928, of 2,493,343 tons, or 9.1 per cent. Freight train receipts amounted to £9,690,337, an increase of £345,756, or 3.7 per cent.

Britain Does Growing Business in Perfumery With Dominions

Exports in 1928 Amounted to 9,686,970 Pounds, Representing an Increase Over 1926 of 39.5 Per Cent—Firms Establish Factories Abroad

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Our eyes afford us ample evidence of the growing business in perfumery, under which head the trade dismisses all articles for the toilet with a pleasant odor. The public may amuse itself hazarding its own estimates of tonnages of face powder, cosmetics and such, dispensed in the interests of brighter complexions, perfumeries, general stores, beauty parlors and others, spread over the map of Britain. British statisticians—and the trade—consider the information unimportant.

Excluding perfumed spirits, essential oils and soap (constituting together and separately a large part of trade) perfumery, cosmetics, toilet requisites and articles used in their manufacture accounted for £9,686,970 worth of exports in 1928. The figure represents an export increase of 39.5 per cent over 1926, while exports are now over 72 per cent in advance of imports. The Dominions absorb about seven-eighths of the goods. South America, Australia and South Africa are the largest markets and Canadian trade with Britain has more than doubled since 1923.

Toilet soap, powder and cosmetics are one-time luxuries that have joined the necessaries list, while more bath salts, shampoo, face cream and similar articles now used show greater attention to skin, hair, teeth and mouth. Synthetic fragrance tends to perfection, and, like synthetic beauty, to constancy of daily use, for the nose, no less than the eye, must be appeased.

The British manufacturer is mindful of a refined and fastidious public taste. Consider the office paste which now comes to us like a whiff of an almond-borne Mediterranean breeze, with dignity to match, instead of in its erstwhile messy and unæsthetic guise. The maker, it is stated, refuses to lower his standard of perfumery and toilet articles, though cost of raw materials, for which he pays heavily, and cost of production via research, expensive plant, relatively highly-paid processes, and experts, might thereby be reduced. Several firms have established factories abroad, Yardleys in Toronto, Jersey City and Paris, and Atkinsons in Rio de Janeiro, the Argentine, Montevideo and Paris.

One of the few pure perfumes is English lavender water, and the finest is made from flowers grown in Surrey, but the bulk of lavender used in perfume is grown in France. Though all the world is a garden from which the natural fragrance of flowers, woods and herbs is won, "flowers that bloom in the spring" have increasingly little to do with the finished bottle of scent. The chemist has multiplied in the last decade, and the synthetist who produces substitutes for most floral odors known, by a process approximate to that of nature (though never so rich or elusive in quality) has waved his laborical wand over the industry with the success that is apparent.

As the price of fine perfumes is about double pre-war, it is retailed in smaller containers, but is characterized by a combination of many arts, contributing to attractiveness and luxury. Greatest of all arts is the blending. Few great perfumers are produced in the course of centuries, and what they acquire needs years of experience in the ability to concoct those fashionable fancies, bouquets and identifiable garden scents, which therefore become known by their famous makers' names.

"When fires do burn with "a pale flame, they presage "foul weather."

Look at the fire before you go out, and if its flames are gold instead of red, take your Kendall Umbrella with you.

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"Ma does find good things."

MOTHER knows that growing boys, just like their fathers, love the "tang" of pure and appetising spices that YORKSHIRE RELISH adds to meat or fish or fowl. Have you tried it? It *is* good.

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Yorkshire Relish is the essence, in combination with pure vinegar, of the choicest and most tasty spices known. It gives a rich appetising flavour to any and every meat dish, soup or fish, to which you care to add it. It is ready to use.
Ask your Grocer, Department Store or Delicatessen for a bottle to-day.

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HEAD OF LEGION BACKS WEALTH DRAFT MEASURE

Bodenhamer Says Men Demand Peace With Adequate Defense

A "universal draft" law for the conscription of capital and materials as well as man-power was urged as "a safe and sane insurance against future wars" by O. L. Bodenhamer, national commander of the American Legion in a series of addresses in New England.

Mr. Bodenhamer was the guest at a dinner given in Boston by the Massachusetts department of the Legion and later addressed a meeting of legionnaires at Barre, Vt.

"If war is never declared," he said, "the universal mobilization of all resources, including capital, man power, industries and materials, a principle of national defense which the American Legion is endeavoring to have studied by a competent commission in order to enact into the basic law of our land, would never be used. If war should ever come, the United States would have to use such a plan, anyway, as we did in the World War, although imperfectly. Why not prepare such a plan while we are at peace with the world, and have time time to study it thoroughly so equal service for all, and special privilege or profit to none, will be assured?

"The veterans of the World War love peace, and want peace, but they also want preparedness, in case of another war, against the reoccurrence of the confusion and extravagance and reckless expenditure of money and of lives, which accompanied our entry into the recent World War, because of our unpreparedness."

The Opera Season

Monday, Feb. 3—Wagner's "Die Walküre," with Mmes. Leider, Turner, Olszewska; Messrs. Strack, Kipnis, Cotreuil. Conductor: Pollak.

Tuesday, Feb. 4— Verdi's "Aida," with Mmes. Raisa, Van Gordon; Messrs. Marshall, Formichi, Baromeo, Lazzari. Conductor: Polacco.

Wednesday matinée, Feb. 5—Gounod's "Faust," with Mmes. Mason, Claessens, Paggi; Messrs. Hackett, Bonelli, Lazzari. Conductor: St. Leger.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 5—Puccini's "Tosca," with Mme. Muzio; Messrs. Marcoux, Cortis, Trevisan. Conductor: Moranzoni.

Thursday, Feb. 6—Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," with Mmes. Leider, Olszewska; Messrs. Stack, Bonelli, Kipnis. Conductor: Pollak.

Friday, Feb. 7—Charpentier's "Louise," with Mmes. Garden, Claessens; Messrs. Maison, Marcoux. Conductor: Polacco.

Saturday matinée, Feb. 8—Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier," with Mmes. Leider, Mason, Olszewska; Messrs. Kipnis, Ringling, Maison. Conductor: Pollak.

Saturday evening, Feb. 8—Verdi's "Rigoletto," with Mmes. Salvi, Glade; Messrs. Cortis, Bonelli, Lazzari. Conductor: St. Leger.

Monday, Feb. 10—Massenet's "Thais," with Miss Garden; Messrs. Marcoux, Mojica. Conductor: Moranzoni.

Tuesday, Feb. 11—Bizet's "Carmen," with Mmes. Olszewska, Mason; Messrs. Maison, Formichi, Cotreuil. Conductor: Cooper.

Wednesday matinée, Feb. 12—Wagner's "Tannhäuser," with Mmes. Raisa, Leider, Freund; Messrs. Strack, Bonnelli, Kipnis. Conductor: Polacco.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 12—Verdi's "La Traviata," with Mme. Muzio; Messrs. Hackett, Inghilleri. Conductor: Moranzoni.

Thursday, Feb.13—Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," with Mmes. Garden, Claessens, Freund; Messrs. Mojica, Marcoux, Cotreuil. Conductor: Polacco.

Friday, Feb. 14—Beethoven's "Fidelio," with Mmes. Leider, Kersting, Messrs. Maison, Ringling, Baromeo. Conductor: Cooper.

Saturday matinée, Feb. 15—Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," with Miss Garden; Messrs. Formichi, Cotreuil, Ritch, Ringling, Defrere. Conductor Polacco. A ballet to follow.

Saturday evening, Feb. 15—Verdi's "Il Trovatore," with Mmes. Muzio, Van Gordon; Messrs. Cortis, Inghilleri, Lazzari. Conductor: Moranzoni.

Yale's Alumni Day Program Announced

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Yale's seventeenth alumni university day program, scheduled for Feb. 22, is announced here as follows:

Morning meeting; address by Dr. James R. Angell, president, on the new quadrangle system; talk on legal education and research by Charles E. Clark, dean of the law school.

At noon luncheon; talks by Prof. Edgar S. Furniss, graduate school associate dean, and Maurice F. Hanson '30, Duluth, Minn., chairman of the Daily News.

Afternoon meeting; talk by Dean Milton C. Winternitz of the medical school, on the human welfare group; presentation by drama department of "No More Frontier," by Talbot Jennings, Moscow, Ida.

Ten athletic events under University Athletic Association supervision include a varsity basketball game with Princeton, wrestling match with Lehigh, swimming meet with the Boys' Club of New York, water polo against New York Athletic Club, fencing matches with Cornell and Hamilton, boxing against Dartmouth.

'Set-back' Skyscraper Receives Occupants

Boston's first set-back business skyscraper, topped only by the tower of the Customs House, received its occupants today. The United Shoe Machinery Corporation stopped work in the old offices on Saturday and started in the new quarters at 140 Federal Street this morning.

The shoe corporation occupies from the fifth to the eleventh floor of its new 27-story building, the other floors being rented to various tenants.

The new building rises 300 feet above the street level. The base portion rises 125 feet and then gives way to the first set-back. It achieves a total volume of 4,493,086 cubic feet out of a possible 4,520,265 permitted by building restrictions.

Wrecking began on the old structure occupying the site, on Dec. 1, 1928 and was completed Jan. 7, 1929. By March 1 the new foundations were in, and on Jan. 1, 1930, the entire struefure was finished and practically ready for occupancy.

Cottagers Ordered Off at Point Judith

NARRAGANSETT, R. I. (AP) — Nearly 90 householders, who for years have enjoyed the use of summer cottages which they have built along the beach at Sand Hill Cove, Point Judith, have been ordered to vacate the property by Jan. 1, 1931, by the Metropolitan Park Commission of the State of Rhode Island, it is announced.

The commission claims title to the land on which the cottages have been built, but the cottagers contend the land has been formed by the tides from drifting sand and cannot legally belong to the 10 acres originally purchased by the State at this point. Most of the cottages are substantial structures.

Plans for a state-owned bathing beach at Sand Hill Cove is contemplated by the commission.

EVENTS TONIGHT

New England Sports and Boat Show, auspices State Department, American Legion, Boston Garden Exposition Hall, until 11; through Saturday.

Dinner in celebration of centenary of Greek Independence, New England American-Hellenic Committee, speaker, Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Harvard University: Physico-chemical colloquium talk by Chester M. Arthur and G. M. Bollinger, Lecture Hall, T. Jefferson Coolidge Jr. Memorial Laboratory, 7:30; seminary of economics, talk on "Railroad Consolidation" by Prof. W. Z. Ripley, Widener V, 7:45.

Annual banquet, Boston Stationers' Association, speaking and entertainment, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Meeting, Ace of Clubs, talk by ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Hotel Somerset, 8.

Field and Forest Club: Dinner and meeting, lecture on "From Danzig to the Danube," by H. Harding Hale, singing of club songs, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, dinner 6:15, lecture 8.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association: meeting, Harbinger Club; travel talks by members, home of Miss Margaret Allen, 88 Montview Street, 7:45; meeting, Taylor Auxiliary (Baptist), Church Parlors, 8.

Copley-Plaza: dinner, Episcopalian Club, ballroom and foyer, 6:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Parents' night, Scout meeting of Troop One, Boys' Hall, 7:30; meeting, Universal Club, Young Men's Clubroom, 8; chess tournament, Room 100, 8:30; meeting, Echo Club, Young Men's Clubroom, 9:30.

Lecture in series to celebrate the tercentenary year of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, on "Our Fellow Citizens of Polish Descent," by Alphonse Sylvester Baccharowski, auspices Essex Institute, Academy Hall, 161 Essex Street, Salem, 8.

Lecture in series by Prof. J. Stanley Gardner on "Coral Reefs and Islands: Their Biology and Formation," auspices Lowell Institute, Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.
Colonial Theater—Simple Simon, Ed Wynn, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Luncheon, Advertising Club of Boston, talk on "Making Business Better" by David P. Porterfield, director department of marketing, National Typothetæ of America, Washington, D. C., Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Copley-Plaza: Concert, Chromatic Club, Foyer, 10:30.

Meeting, Old Belfry Chapter D. A. R., talks by Mrs. John Osborn and Capt. E. W. Scott, on "World War Service," Salada Tea Rooms, Stuart Street, 2.

New England Sports and Boat Show, Auspices State Department, American Legion, Boston Garden Exposition Hall, 2 to 11 p. m., through Saturday.

Meeting, West Roxbury Woman's Club Board, Library Hall, 10.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Lecture by Mme. G. A. Meloradovitch, on "Ivan the Terrible and his Times," Clubhouse, 2:30.

Harvard University: Godkin lecture in series by Prof. Alfred Zimmern, director of Geneva School of International studies on "The Problem of government in the Post-War World." Emerson D.4.

Legislative luncheon, Massachusetts Civic League, Inc., address on "The Governor's Welfare Program," by Richard K. Conant, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Ave.—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 4:30 except Monday when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fri- Special Exhibitions: Books illustrated by Auguste Lepere; lent by William A. Sargent; 18th century French color prints lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincey Street and Broadway, Cambridge — Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibition: Maya art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of Persian paintings, through Feb. 13.

Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Wire and wood sculpture and jewelry. Through Feb. 4.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Oils and water colors of Bermuda and New England, by Frank Carson. Through Feb. 13.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Wood engravings after Winslow Homer.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Elizabeth Piutti-Barth. Through Feb. 15.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through Feb. 8.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park St.—Prints by modern American and Continental etchers. Through Feb. 15.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston St.—Twenty-seven prints by 27 contemporary artists.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Exhibition of paintings by Arthur Gibbs Burton. To Feb. 15.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by C. R. W. Nevinson.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Miscellaneous exhibition of oils, water colors and pastels by American artists; water colors of Italy by G. T. Chan; chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Through Feb. 8.

Conley Galleries, 103 Newbury Street—Water colors by Ralph W. Gray. Through Feb. 8.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings of New England landscapes by Bertus Pietersz. Through Feb. 15.

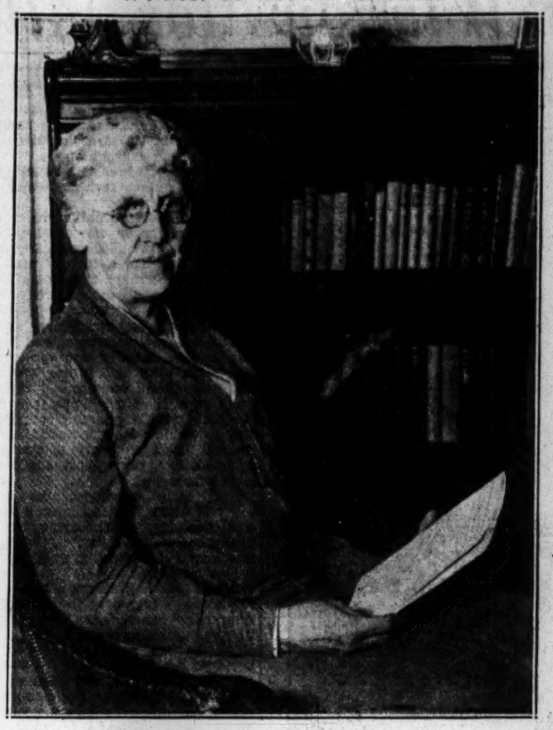
Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Paintings by Edmund Archer of Richmond, Va.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings of ships by Frank Vining Smith. Through Feb. 11. Water colors by Bessy E. Creighton. Through Feb. 4.

Providence Art Club (R. I.)—Paintings by five Providence artists. Through Feb. 9.

Winner of 'Home' Contest



Upper—Miss F. Luena Williams of East Weymouth, Mass., Whose Definition Was Judged Best Among 10,000. Lower—Her Own-Designed Bungalow Which Inspired Her Composition.

Winning Definition of 'Home' Pictures Domestic Sanctuary

Teacher's Happiness in Designing Own Bungalow Written Into Pithy Competition—Contest Entries Come From Many Lands

"Home is a domestic sanctuary—wrought out of desire; built into memory—where kindred bonds unite the family in sharing labors, leisure, joy, and sorrows."

With this 25-word composition Miss F. Luena Williams, teacher of home economics, who lives at East Weymouth, Mass., won the $250 prize offered by the National Association of Real Estate Boards for the best definition of the word, Home.

For many years Miss Williams resided in boarding houses. Then the thought of "home" prompted her to design and build her own bungalow three years ago, and today her home is a bower of flowers and peace and shade in summer—a place of hospitality and comfort in winter; the outward expression of the inward sentiment of which the prize-winning definition bears testimony.

The home stands on a plot 80x100 feet, built on a terrace and surrounded by shrubs and flower beds. The landscaping has in a great degree been carried out by volunteer service of the boys in Miss Williams' classes.

"It was because of this dear little house," said Miss Williams, "that I wrote my definition."

The announcement by Herbert U. Nelson, executive secretary of the real estate association, contained the information that more than 10,000 definitions had been entered in the contest.

"The winning definition," says he, "expresses the sentimental way in which millions of people look on their abiding places, because, through the centuries home has meant more than mere shelter. Read Miss Williams' definition and you feel the scent of flowers in carefully tended gardens, you see bright hospitable fires, and you hear the happy voices of contented people."

People from many European countries and from practically every town and city in the United States, and representing all walks, competed for the prize. The definitions flooded into the association headquarters in Chicago on crested note paper and bits of brown wrapping paper.

The contest judges, who included Leonard P. Reaume, Detroit, president of the association; Harry Kissell, Springfield, O., first vice-president, and Mr. Nelson, gave honorable mention to four of the definitions in the following order:

1. "Home—man's abode made sacred by love, loyalty and understanding, and surrounded by hallowed memories of happy days in shared experiences."—R. S. Duke, Port Arthur, Tex.

2. "Home—any place where dwelling is permanent and love paramount."—William J. Crocker, Negaunee, Mich.

3. "Home is the spot where the interests and affections of the family converge and fuse and from which is radiated its composite influence."—Mrs. Garnet B. Thatcher, Brooklyn, Mich.

4. "Home—a shelter wherein one collects possessions for enjoyment and comfort; a permanent abode of love and contentment to which one returns for refuge and refreshment."—Mrs. B. Rowell, Pawtucket, R. I.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Mme. Berthe Dupee, French diction.
5:20 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:50 New England Coke Orchestra; news.
6:30 NBC, "American Home Banquet:" historical sketches.
7:00 Big Brother Club: Radio Science League, "The Balanced Aquarium in the Home.
7:25 "Capt. Bailey and Widder Dyer."
7:30 Slayton-Learoyd Investment Hour.
8:00 NBC, "Voice of Firestone:" Vaughn de Leath, contralto; Franklyn Baur, tenor; concert orchestra, direction of Hugo Mariani.
8:30 NBC, A. and P. Gypsies: Frank Parker, tenor; male quartet; orchestra direction of Harry Horlick.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Family Party: Giuseppi de Luca, baritone; orchestra direction of Don Voorhees.
10:00 NBC, Whittall Anglo-Persians with the "Master Weaver"; orchestra direction of Louis Katzman.
10:30 "The Night Court."
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Joe Humbert and Bennie McLaughlin; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:50 p. m.—Sport Digest.
6:00 Weather; agricultural markets.
6:15 R. W. McNeel, finance.
6:30 Menihan's Arch Aiders.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Le Boeuf Penmen.
7:30 Brunswick Brevities: Los Castillanos Orchestra; Brunswick Concert Orchestra; Colonial Club Orchestra; male quartet.
8:00 NBC, Roxy's Gang: Beatrice Belkin, soprano, featured soloist.
8:30 NBC, Ipana Troubadours: male trio; dance orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Edison Program: musical favorites of His Majesty, King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy; orchestra direction of Frank Black.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson Program: Rochester Civic Orchestra, Eugene Goossens, conductor.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders," sketch.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:02 Sport Digest.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang: Talks; dance music.
5:45 The Legal Stampers: Dance music.
6:00 Ecco Good News Bearers: Dance music.
6:15 Purple Petrolizers: Concert music.
6:30 Scott Dinner Orchestra: Oracle.
6:45 The Arlington Squires: Concert music.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:10 Howard Fashion Plates: Vocal.
7:20 "Newspaper Sidelights."
7:30 Page & Shaw Musical Sweets: Concert music.
8:00 CBS, Dramatic sketches and popular music.
8:30 CBS, Ceco Couriers: Harriet Lee, soloist; orchestra; Henry Burbig, humorist.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketches and music.
9:30 CBS, Bourjois "An Evening in Paris" sketch: Mixed quartet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombard's Royal Canadians.
10:30 CBS, "Voice of Columbia"; Soloists; vocal groups; orchestra.
11:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:00 Time; news.
12:10 CBS, Will Osborn and his orchestra.
12:30 CBS, "Midnight Melodies"; Ann Leaf at the organ.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p.m.—The Romily Girls.
5:30 Studio Program.
6:00 Fishermen's program.
6:15 The Melody House.
6:45 Everett Sittard, organist.
7:00 Time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
2:00 p. m.—Studio programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio programs.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:45 p. m.—University Extension: lesson in French, Emily Chamberlain.
4:00 p. m.—Studio music.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, "American School of the Air": dramatic sketch, "Columbus."
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.

Nonclinkering Coke Suits New England

Figures of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life show that anthracite coal receipts in New England during the calendar year 1929, decreased 253,000 tons, compared with 1928 indicating the increasing use of coal substitutes for fuel. The decrease that is shown includes both foreign coals and Pennsylvania or domestic anthracite.

Significant of the effort of New England householders to secure substitutes for anthracite, is the growth in the consumption of coke as a household heating fuel. The producers of heating coke are utilizing extra high fusing and high volatile coal in place of a low fusing coal previously used thus permitting coke to be offered on a guaranteed nonclinkering basis.

$45,325 in Grants Made at Harvard

Twenty-five grants, totaling $45,325, have been made to professors at Harvard University from the appropriation of the General Education Board for Studies in the Humanities.

Among the grants is one for research on a bibliography of English prose fiction, being carried on by Prof. C. N. Greenough. Prof. G. L. Kitteredge is given a grant for the expenses of a volume of the Harvard Studies in Comparative Literature.

Several of the grants are for photostatic copies of rare documents, to be deposited in the Widener Library at Harvard. Prof. H. E. Rollins is to supervise the photostating of six copies of Francis Davison's "A Political Rhapsody." Prof. F. N. Robinson is to purchase rare books, manuscripts and photostats in Celtic, also modern Irish manuscripts and rare Irish books and prints, to further research in the field of Celtic literature. "Mme. de Stael and the United States" is the title of a book provided for, under the supervision of Prof. R. L. Hawkins.

BOSCH CASE VERDICT GOES TO DEFENDANTS

A decision for the defendants, ordered by Judge James M. Morton Jr. in the Boston Federal District Court Jan. 31, settled the Bosch Magneto case, entered in 1918 against A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, and more than a score of others charged with fraud and conspiracy, involving $5,500,000 damages, following the seizure and sale of the Bosch Magneto property.

The decision followed after Lowell Mayberry, special assistant Attorney-General trying the case for William D. Mitchell, United States Attorney-General, read a letter from the latter, directing him to withdraw the case because of lack of proof. He promptly agreed to have the court order judgment for the defendants and Judge Morton complied.

CHICAGO BODY SWELLS RANKS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Eight hundred new members were added to the ranks of the Chicago Association of Commerce during 1929, bringing the total strength of the group up to 6501. Of the 338 members shown on the roster of the association at its founding 25 years ago, almost 200 are still active.

WELFARE TOTAL $225,488.50

Arthur Adams, treasurer of the fiftieth anniversary fund of the Family Welfare Society of Boston, has announced that total contributions to date have reached $225,488.50. The total amount desired by the society is $500,000.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, with occasional light rain or snow tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight; moderate north to east winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 20.

Southern New England: Light snow; slightly colder in Maine and New Hampshire tonight and Tuesday, followed by snow; slightly warmer on the coast; fresh northeast winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy, slightly colder, preceded by light rain or snow tonight; Tuesday cloudy, probably followed by snow in northern Massachusetts; moderate to fresh northeast winds.

Official Temperatures

($ a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	20	Memphis	46
Atlantic City	38	Montreal	30
Boston	40	Nantucket	38
Buffalo	20	New Orleans	58
Calgary	36	New York	40
Charleston	48	Philadelphia	46
Chicago	36	Pittsburgh	38
Denver	34	Portland, Me.	22
Des Moines	30	Portland, Ore.	38
Eastport	16	San Francisco	50
Galveston	62	St. Louis	40
Hatteras	48	St. Paul	26
Helena	32	Seattle	38
Jacksonville	52	Tampa	48
Kansas City	40	Washington	44
Los Angeles	54		

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2:15 p. m.; Tuesday, 2:39 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.2 feet, 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

WEATHER OUTLOOK FOR WEEK

For the North and Middle Atlantic States:—Period of snows over north and snows or rains over south portion about Tuesday, and period of rains Thursday or Friday; cold over north, and moderate temperatures over south portion first half and above normal temperatures latter half of week.

Canada-Leaming, a New Corn, Said to Mature in 100 to 110 Days

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station on Feb. 3 announced the development of a new crossed corn which will escape the damage of September frosts by maturing in 100 to 110 days. It will be placed on the market this spring for the first time.

The new project, developed by Dr. Donald F. Jones, is a cross between a Leaming dent and a Canada yellow flint, and has been named the Canada-Leaming. The station predicts that it will be of great commercial value to dairymen of Connecticut, the other New England states and New York for silage.

The Canad-Leaming is described by the station as a product which matures early, develops a tall, broad stalk eight to nine feet high, and produces a heavy grain yield.

The new product is the result of years of experimenting and tests. It was grown on trial for three years by farmers of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and New York, who reported favorable results. In 1927 Canada-Leaming produced 60.5 bushels to the acre, five more than its nearest competitor, and in 1928 led all the other varieties which ripened about the same time.

Color and Comfort Mark New Boat Models at Boston Garden

Flags, Banners, and Pennants Provide Nautical Setting for New England Sports and Boat Show Exhibits All This Week

Code flags, banners, yachting pennants and bunting hang from the ceiling of the Exposition Hall of the Boston Garden to provide a nautical setting for the New England Sports and Boat Show opening Feb. 3 with the latest models in water runabouts, outboard motorboats, canoes and other paraphernalia of spring and summer sports equipment, on display.

The exhibits are estimated by Sheldon H. Fairbanks, director, to have a combined value of more than $500,000, and include two cruisers, 36 outboard boats, 15 express cruisers, 60 outboard motors, 25 regular motors, and accessories of all kinds. The show is open daily from 2 to 11 p. m. all this week.

The exhibition hall was literally a beehive of industry as the crowds secured their first views of motion pictures of sporting, hunting and fishing and exhibits of sports and wood craft.

Boats were displayed that could do 50 miles an hour with the new high speed motors. One boat could carry the whole family on an all-day cruise. Four-cylinder motors that hang on the stern or operate in a well in the stern; two cylinders, and portable motors that weighed 25 pounds for use on light craft, were taken apart, put together and discussed for the benefit of the visitors.

The first sale was a 22-foot outboard motorboat to one of the Southern visitors.

Color is a pronounced keynote in all the boats this year. Vivid combination of contrasting hues, bright oranges, dark red, black, yellow and green, adorn many of the hulls. The old color scheme of white above and green below the water line has been changed to conform with modern trends in color, novelty and sport model.

Every boat is designed for greater speed than the models of last year. Comfort is a factor of importance shown in the large number of accessories such as the slanting windshield with the sun visor, and minor details similar to those of an automobile.

Five prominent guides from New Brunswick answered questions relative to that part of the country, their exhibit including woods pictures.

A motion picture of wild life in New Brunswick taken under the auspices of the Government of that Province was displayed.

A unique exhibit is a boat of "one flea power," a bicycle mounted on two pontoons with the motive power supplied by a small propeller in line with the foot pedal. Its equipment includes a headlight, a stoplight, horn, and a seat for one pasenger.

Choice woods from all parts of the world that enter into the building of boats are on display and include the finest teakwood planks, mahogany, rosewood, and the tough lignum vitæ. Two elephants, brought from Japan, carved from teak logs, and said to be some 3000 years old, are shown in one group.

BOSTON CHILDREN WIN SILVER CUP

Competing in an international exhibition at Exeter, Eng., the Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children, of Boston, has just won a silver cup for excellence of its vocational and trade school products. Twelve similar institutions in the United States were represented in the exhibition. The cup was presented by Francis E. Powell, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, in London.

The work of the Boston children was not specially undertaken for the exhibit but was typical of that regularly done by the school. One of the exhibits was a reproduction of a Governor Winthrop desk, made by Norman Ingram. It was about half the size of the original and accurate in every detail. A Chippendale mirror with inlays, a miniature toy chicken yard and examples of needle work were included.

NEW COLLIER FLEET BEGINS COAST TRADE

Formation of two shipping companies under laws of Massachusetts provides a nucleus for a new fleet of steam colliers for the North Atlantic seacoast trade. The Hartwelson Steamship Company and the Welhart Steamship Company have both been incorporated to build and operate steamers. The stock in both concerns is owned by H. N. Hartwell & Son, Inc., Boston anthracite and bituminous coal shippers.

The Hartwelson Steamship Company has secured control of the steamer Astoria and the Welhart Company has taken over the steamer Hall. The Astoria has been renamed Hartwelson and the Hall is now known as the Welhart. Both steamers will be engaged in the coal-carrying trade between Hampton Roads and New England ports.

KAROLYI CRITICIZES FASCIST REGIMES

An economic United States of Europe should include Soviet Russia, according to Count Michael Karolyi, former president of Hungary, who now is accused of treason by the Fascist Government. Speaking at the Ford Hall Forum in Boston, Count Karolyi declared that the purchasing power of Europe was hampered by the present economic conditions and that some form of co-operation was necessary.

Count Karolyi criticized the Fascist régimes in Europe, characterizing them as antagonistic to world peace. The Facismo, he declared, is basing its teachings upon plans for future war.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH CHANGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OLD ORCHARD, Me.—To conform with a recent act of the Maine Legislature the Boston & Maine Railroad has instructed its conductors to call out "Old Orchard Beach," instead of "Old Orchard" when trains reach that well-known summer resort. The object of the change, it is understood, is to better identify the town as a summer resort. Summer visitors were first received at Old Orchard in 1827.

CRUISER AUGUSTA LAUNCHED

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. (AP)—The light cruiser Augusta was launched here, Feb. 1 with colorful ceremonies, attended by delegations from Georgia and Washington, including high ranking officials of the United States Navy.

Northeast Council Asks Forest Fund

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Northeast Forest Research Council at its winter meeting here passed a resolution recommending that the annual federal appropriation for research in this area be increased by at least $40,000. For the current year $28,000 was appropriated.

Three lines of inquiry were projected: study of forest planting; a study of the growth and yield of mixed spruce and hard woods, and a study of methods of cutting and reproduction, along with experiments in weeding and thinning.

One of the most important lines of research now in progress relates to the regeneration of spruce tree stands after cutting, the spruce forests being of prime importance to the pulp and paper industries.

The United States Forest Service was represented at the meeting by E. N. Munns, chief of the experiment stations, and F. C. Craighead, chief of the insect division of the Bureau of Entomology. Thirty members of the council attended, including state foresters, men from forestry schools and representatives of the pulp and paper industry. W. R. Brown of Berlin, N. H., chairman of the council, presided.

Professor Comstock Returns From Abroad

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass. — Commencing its second semester today, Mount Holyoke College welcomes back to its faculty Prof. Alzada P. Comstock, member of the department of economics and sociology, after three semesters spent in Europe in studying the financial reconstruction of several European countries and, in particular, the economic effect of reparation payments.

Though most of her time was spent in France, Germany and Switzerland, Professor Comstock made two visits to Russia and one to England and Italy. She was at The Hague at the time the final plans were made for putting into effect the Young plan.

WATCH AND WARD PROTEST NEW BILL

Because the Weeks Bill for banning books "considered as a whole" might establish an arbitrary test for illegality and because it allows a book to circulate even though it contained many passages which were pornographic, the Watch and Ward Society, through Grosvenor Calkins, a director, has filed a brief with the Legal Affairs Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature objecting to the bill.

The society claims that the proposed bill would be unlike any other statute in any English-speaking jurisdiction. The society sets forth, however, that it would offer no objections to a law similar to laws in other states regulating books.

M. E. BARNES PROMOTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—M. E. Barnes of this city, for the past 27 years an employee and official of the Central Vermont Railway, has been appointed assistant to the vice-president, George A. Gaston, vice-president in charge of the property, announced today.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

A Theatre Guild Production
METEOR
GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

It Never Rains
A New Comedy
NOW AT BIJOU THEATRE West 45th Street
Evgs. 8:50. Matinees Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40.

Broken Dishes
4th HILARIOUS MONTH
MARTIN FLAVIN'S Delightful Comedy with DONALD MEEK
THEATRE MASQUE W. 45 St. Evs. 8:50 Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:30

OLD RIALTO THEATRE, HOBOKEN
"The Blue and the Gray"
Famous old melodrama presented by Christopher Morley in the manner of the 60's
An evening of rare fun and entertainment.
Seats by phone, Hob. 8088. Prices $1 to $2.
Every Eve., 8:30—Mat. Sat., 2:30

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BROADHURST 44 St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:30

BERKELEY SQUARE
with LESLIE HOWARD and MARGALO GILLMORE
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St., E. of B'way
Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

BOSTON

COPLEY Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Evs. 8:30
THE MIDDLE WATCH
THE LAUGH OF A LIFETIME

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO CIVIC OPERA COMPANY
Two Weeks' Engagement—Now Playing
Tonight at 8—WALKURE
Tomorrow at 8—AIDA
TICKETS AT BOX OFFICE—$2 TO $7

EVELYN LAYE in Noel Coward's Operetta
BITTER SWEET
Florenz Ziegfeld & Arch Selwyn Presentation of Charles Cochran's Production
ZIEGFELD THEATRE
54 St. & 6th Av. Pop. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Seats $1.00, $2.00, $3.00. No Tax. Entire Mezzanine $4.00.

BOSTON

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evs. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. C. Sherriff

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

MAJESTIC 44 W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
The International Musical Triumph
A WONDERFUL NIGHT
("Die Fledermaus")
by JOHANN STRAUSS
Evenings 600 Seats $1 to $3

GRACE GEORGE
in the St. John Ervine comedy
FIRST MRS. FRASER
with A. E. Matthews and Lawrence Grossmith
PLAYHOUSE, 48th ST., East of B'way
Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

WALTER HAMPDEN
in RICHELIEU
HAMPDEN'S Th., 62d St. & B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat. 2:30

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. *Presents*
Criminal Code
with ARTHUR BYRON *by* MARTIN FLAVIN
NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Ave. Evs. 8:50. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

BOSTON

MAJESTIC—Be a "First Nighter" TONIGHT

VICTOR HERBERT FESTIVAL "HIT"
GLORIOUS SPECTACULAR PRESENTATION
FOR 2 WEEKS ONLY
BABES IN TOYLAND
with BARRY LUPINO
ORIGINAL JOLSON THEATRE, N.Y. CAST
BEST SEATS EVES. $2.50 POP. WED. MAT. $2
Matinees for this great feature Wed., Fri. and Sat. "Milkman's Matinee" for their best customers, the Kiddies, 10:30 A. M. Sat. Popular prices.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT—Responsive to popular demand, the cycle will be extended to embrace *"Robin Hood,"* Feb. 17; *"The Merry Widow,"* March 3; *"The Chocolate Soldier,"* March 17. The foregoing and another great show, all 5 for the price of 4! Subscribe now and enjoy first choice of seats.

THE HOME FORUM

Heine Defies Classification

HEINE'S poetry calls the reader to a task of separation and elimination. "Although many of his poems are the finest in the realm of lyric poetry, only comparatively few of them can be read without a tinge of disappointment," writes Robert Webber Moore in his "History of German Literature." "Heine's place in German literature has not yet been determined. He had broken loose from the old ethical moorings, and had secured no new ones. He is witty, his poems are clear, his satire keen, his songs are delicate and graceful. Critics have tried to classify him, but the diversity of their classifications proves that the task is impossible."

Gentle and idyllic, beloved by singers of every nation, is the lyric, "Du bist wie eine Blume;" as is likewise, Die Lorelei. This story of the fair enchantress of the Rhein was first conceived of by Brentano, who began the ballad with, "Zu Bacherach am Rheine." Heine worked the theme into a complete story in six short verses, which, set to a sentimental melody, have become a German favorite. "In the Morn I Bring Thee Violets," and, "Du hast ja Diamanten und Perlen," will also be generally recognized by music lovers. Thus it appears that Heine's poems have become widely popular, despite the difficulty one experiences in accepting him as a whole-souled poet. No repertoire of a singer, either at home or before the public, is complete without one or two Heine numbers. School children learn a few poems of his by heart; and the narrow library of the youthful assembler of books generally contains a volume of Heine's works.

In an introduction to Heinrich Heine's works, Rudolf von Gottschall writes: "While it is decidedly difficult to compile a pleasing collection of Heine's poems, yet every age and kind has drawn selections to suit the individual taste from the bounty he offers. Citations and epigrams by Heine are whirring everywhere in the air of this century, like swarms of insects, glittering butterflies, or like sharp-stinged bees. The clever spice their speech with quotations from Heine, shape their conversation after his style, and disperse comments freely. Who does not know Heine, or does not think he does?"

The discriminating reader, however, who appreciates Heine's more meritorious works, rather enjoys the journey of discovery. He is not bent on establishing a classification, but merely in securing for himself that which is brilliant, kind, and often sympathetic. He has learned to appreciate the appreciable. "Ich unglücksel ger Atlas," for instance, is neither inspiring nor uplifting, but, inasmuch as it portrays the folly of assuming the entire burden of the world, it is instructive, and as an artistic melody in minor tones it is admirable.

Beautiful, too, are the verses:

A pine tree in the northland,
Lonely, on bleak plateau,
Stands sleepily enwrapped
In blankets of ice and snow.

He dreams about a palm tree,
That in the orient stands;
Far off, alone, and silent,
In the burning desert sands.

And what could be more charming than the little poem of two verses, beginning,

Leise zieht durch mein Gemüt
Liebliches Geläute?

Heine's description of his trip to the Harz mountains may be accounted a novel one. It consists of various attractive poems, which collection he ushers in with a prologue to inform his city friends that he is wearied of court dress and guarded speech, and continues:

Into the mountains will I climb
Where dusky pines are sighing;
Brooks are flowing, birds are singing,
And the clouds are briskly flying.

From this refreshing height he promises to look down upon them laughingly, while he wanders among the haunts of the deer and the nesting places of thrushes. He will visit the gray castle ruins, the abode of bygone generations, and remember their activities. The poem entitled, "Mountain Idyll," furnishes a beguiling picture of a mountain home, in which the poet was a welcome visitor. In quaint poetic strain he establishes the setting of his verse with a few bold strokes of an artist:—

In the cottage stands an arm chair,
Finely carved, straight and high.
Fortunate he who occupies it,
And this fortunate one am I.

The remainder of the verses sets forth a truly idyllic home. One beholds the father playing on the zither, the mother working diligently on the spinning wheel, and the poet engaged in conversation with the young daughter, from whom he learns the mountain sagas.

Charming is the cycle of songs grouped under the title of The North Sea, of which the opening verses enumerate the fanciful offerings of the poet to his queen, the sea. Thus this poetic prose begins:

From yonder sun on high
I shall pluck the glittering gold,
And weave from it a diadem
For thy beloved brow.
From the blue coverlet of sky,
Diamond-studded by the night,
I a precious piece will sever
For a coronation wrap
To drape thy queenly shoulders.
A court of honor I thee give
Of sonnetts, festively adorned,
Proud terzettoes, courteous stanzas.
As pages, pray, my wit let serve,
As jester, phantasy.
My humor take as heraldry,
And tearful mirth as coat of arms.

This cycle of North Sea songs contains such themes as a sunset over the sea, an evening spent beside the sea, night hours upon the strand; a turbulent sea and a peaceful one. In all these poems there is at once something admirable and something that does not measure up to expectation,—some wheat and some chaff. It is not our province to judge too strictly of the general merits of this contributor to internationally known poetry and prose. Let us rather abide by Heine's own words, which appear in a foreword to the second edition of his book of songs, as follows: "This new edition I cannot send out to the public without an accompaniment of cordial greetings in honest prose. It would seem that too much misrepresentation may get in to fine rhymes, and that truth shyes at being clad in metric garb. . . . I am now more enlightened than I was ten years ago. I clearly see many stumbling blocks in my road, that I could easily have avoided. With modest mien and with a request for indulgence I offer this book to the public." E. M. C.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Travel

It is hard to know which is the more exciting, the Departure or the Getting Ready for it. Stevenson once remarked that to travel hopefully is better than to arrive—or something like that. He does not consider how uncomfortable it would be, always to travel and never to get anywhere! This car gets there—once it has started. It is the preparation for the start that is lengthy, but each moment adds zest to the affair and more luggage to the car. Betsey Trotwood's flitting with the kite, and Mr. Dick, the box, the parrot and the cat, was nothing to it. Everything that will consent to it goes into a basket—that is the first rule of the game. The vegetables are in a basket, the cat is in a basket (he would rather not be), letters and books and things literary are in a basket, not a waste-paper basket. The hyacinth, just budding in its bowl, goes in next, wrapped tenderly in brown paper. But there is more to come yet, and how is it to be got in? The difficulty is solved! The maid steps in and baskets, books, and bundles are built up round her. Soon nothing is left to view, more or less, but her head. "An excellent way to keep warm," says the lady at the wheel. A sound comes out from the hall, where the hero of the story is caterwauling in his basket. He would much rather arrive than travel, however hopefully. Perhaps this is the moment to introduce you to Master Mischief, a cat of character who wandered in one day three years ago looking exactly like the Apothecary. Now he is like a nice little baby Falstaff and is as full of tricks as Autolycus. When the departure moment comes Mischief comes too—a rug here, a coat there, the basket on the top—all is in at last! The engine and the cat begin to purr, the cat to sleep and the engine to awaken.

The Departure, the Grand Journey, has begun!

Home

The moon shone gloriously last night,
The lawn was drenched in light and dew;
Beyond were only flowers and trees,
And over all, the silent sky.
No town nor turmoil, crowds nor noise,
But quiet only, calm and peace.
This was indeed a charmèd place
Where childhood's dreams might all be true.
Fairies come floating from the trees,
And joining hands and dancing fleet
Make magic circles on the grass,
Or lords and ladies pace the paths
With flowered silks and powdered hair,
Or slowly measure on the lawn
A minuet of long ago.

Though all was still and silent,—yet
This was indeed a charmèd place
For it was home. And home means rest
And comfort, freedom, safety, peace—
For home is filled with loving thoughts,
With kindness, care, and tenderness.

Though much we loved has passed away,
Happy memorials remain—
Of loving care, and counsel wise,
Of standards high of honesty,
Of turning from the mean and low
In human life, and seeking good—
A very precious heritage.
They hoped so much for us! How dare
We fail them and their high desires,
Their trust in our ability
To keep a fearless, honest course?

So, looking up, we feel them near,
The walls of separation fall.
The seeming void
Is filled with high demands, with work
That satisfies; and broader views
Of Truth and Love are gained, and joy
At last is won. Our home becomes
Still dearer, for we share that peace
With those who also long for all
The blessedness that home can give.

EDITH DOYLE.

"Safe Skating"

The display was due to commence at nine in the evening. A Viennese skater was coming to show London to what heights the art of skating may attain, and the immense rink, exclusive to club members, was ablaze with lights and afire with anticipation. The orchestra was playing a waltz and the couples were swaying to the rhythm. Then the music ceased, a gong boomed, and the skaters raced to the exits to clear the ice for the display.

* * *

It was then, while leaning on the balcony rail, watching the leaps and glides and spins of that birdlike dancer, that the words rose into the air, written in chalk on a rough wooden board: "Safe Skating Opposite the Vicarage."

There were flat fields in that part of Lincolnshire, lying in the valley of the river Trent, and because the winter had been wet and very cold, they had first been flooded and then frozen. The skating was indeed very safe, in fact it was more safe than good, the grass and rough portions of the fields protruding in inconvenient humps every few yards, making continuous exercise well-nigh impossible. But what mattered that to the small band of radiant athletes, who had no more idea in those days of how to skate than of how to fly.

The word had gone forth the previous day that if the frost held there would be skating on the morrow. Where were the skates? Someone suggested a hunt with a lighted candle in a moldy smelling cupboard under the stairs, which finally revealed a shocking collection of yellow bits of wood to which rusty blades were attached, some with mildewed straps and some without. Emery paper was borrowed from the kitchen, and the blades were vigorously rubbed. And all the while the thought of the frost creeping over the countryside, and gripping the ponds in its mysterious fingers, tingled the imagination, and gave a thrill to bedtime and to waking on the morrow.

And there, on the other side of the gate, where the path led through the higher fields to the flooded area, rose the black wooden board with the chalk announcement:

"Safe Skating Opposite the Vicarage."

You were actually invited to skate; you were assured of your complete safety; and clutching the skates in your wool-gloved hands, you approached the stretch of shining frozen water.

And then your courage began to fail. Some rickety wooden chairs had been placed in an expectant row on the fringe of the ice, and big, rough men were kneeling on strips of sacking in front of the early arrivals, fixing skates to boots. Things had left the realm of anticipation and had become actual; and being too much of a coward to run away, you took your turn on the chairs and protruded a shaking foot toward a fierce-looking man, who immediately grabbed it in his great blue hands, scraped the frozen snow from the sole, and commenced to bore a deep and desperate hole into the heel with a gimlet.

The skates which refused to grip the hole were forced to remain in place on the boot by the adjustment of straps, which were strained to bursting point across the small, cold toes.

"There you are!" said the fierce man, evidently satisfied with his job. "Off you go!"

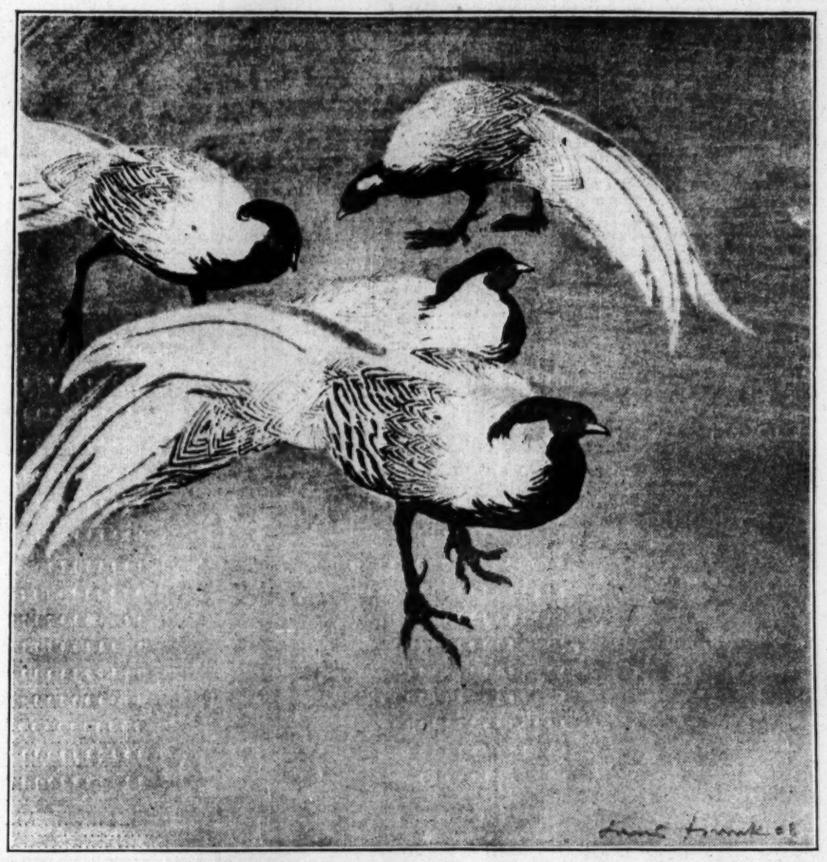
There was nothing to hold on to. You found yourself rising from the wooden chair and standing, beyond the friendly gray-cold grass, on the ice. The blades of the skates felt the contact and moved uneasily, and somehow you moved a little too. Other people were moving a lot—crouching town boys who chased about with red faces and flying mufflers at enormous speed; elegant children with parents who held their hands and smiled encouragingly; men who quickly left the crowd and vanished into the misty distance like dark birds on the wing. But you moved only by inches, and then stood still, pretending to be waiting for someone, or something, since it was impossible to get away from the square yard on which you found yourself.

But it was glorious! The keen air, the red sun, the whiteness of the sky. The actual thrill sent you off at last, struggling, stumbling, straightening out, sliding along, until a lump of grass, getting in the way, caught the wabbly tip of your blade and sent the whole skate spinning off alone.

* * *

The orchestra ceased. The little dancer flew with outstretched arms to her corner of the ice. The audience applauded, and the display was over.

You had missed it. With sudden regret you realized that the dance had ended and you had been elsewhere. You glanced around at the faces behind you. They were tidy faces, amiably smiling. But yours, reflected in one of the hundred mirrors which decorated the walls, was somehow different, a happy, careless face, glowing with the freshness of country air that had blown down the years from the wonderland of childhood.



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Silver Pheasants. From a Color Print by Hans Frank.

THE silver pheasant competes with the peacock for Hans Frank's favor as a subject for his color prints.

"Silver Pheasants" is a worthy sequel to "The White Peacock," the drypoint of a year ago. It is exquisite in its delicate handling—the essence of daintiness both in design and coloring, black, silvery-white, and gray, set off by the deep crimson "cheeks" of the birds which stand out against a shaded gray background. This little gem of a print possesses a quality such as many more ambitious prints lack.

Excursion

The boat steams down the harbor;
and the gulls,
Following after, gleam and swoop
and glide,
Seizing the morsels,—bread-crusts,
peanut-hulls,—
That people toss them from the
steamer's side.
Mile after mile, from land to land,
they follow,
On gracious-curving and unwearied
wings;
Rise from the water, stoop again to
swallow
A fragment dropped, a crumb some-
body flings.
They follow, quarrel, scream, and
show for gratitude
A lifting silhouette against the light;
Unwittingly confer the still beatitude
Of momentary beauty in their flight.
And no return to inland places dulls
The smell of salt, the crying of the
gulls.

LOUISE OWEN.

The Elk at Ellis Bay

Only two final pictures and my story is ended. One picture is of my last evening on the island, at the end of a calm and very lovely August day. The last faint gold and crimson are fading far over Ellis Bay. Dusk comes creeping; lights begin to twinkle on the pier; a silent steamer glides with tiny green starboard light aglow; from distant surf a murmur rises, falls. Vague figures pass. Children are laughing as they play in the tall grass; the clock in the store chimes thinly . . . and dim lights gleam in windows across the little plaza.

All at once some one exclaims: "See there!"

I look, and in the half-light see a great, proud, noble creature walking into the settlement. Its every line and motion shows a total lack of fear, an absolute indifference to man. Immense pronged antlers branch from its high-poised head. An elk!

Quietly the elk advances, here pausing a moment to browse, there questing ahead. No one molests it. With quiet interest all watch. The elk, a big buck, moves onward. A moment it grows wondrously silhouetted against the dying gold and crimson—one of the most magnificent pictures I have ever seen. Then, onward once more, it vanishes.

That vision of the elk against the sky-line symbolizes for me the untamed wilderness life of Anticosti.—GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND, in "Isles of Romance."

No necesidad para prisa

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA HUMANIDAD es propensa a apresurarse. Esta tendencia ha llegado a ser de tal manera un hábito, que exactitud, perfección y fuerza son muchas veces sacrificadas. De resultas oímos hablar de métodos para enriquecerse rápidamente, y otras evidencias de una ambición desenfrenada de alcanzar su objeto por el camino más corto y más rápido.

Hasta aquel que tiene fe en Dios puede ser aun en cierta medida influenciado por esta ilusión de la prisa. Puede estar deseando todavía a hacer atajos a salud, prosperidad y felicidad; puede desear resultados rápidos, tal vez antes de que haya logrado el equilibrio mental que produce el resultado correcto.

Para todo buscador sincero de la Verdad el estudio serio de las obras y palabras de Cristo Jesús sirve para clarificar los pensamientos y producir orden en el caos del pensar mortal. Después de que Jesús recibió palabra de la enfermedad de Lázaro se detuvo varios días antes de acudir a la ayuda de su amigo. Cuando fué llamado a la casa de Jairo no se apresuró a llegar a la cabecera de la hija. Cuando le dijeron del lunático al cual sus discípulos no podían curar, Jesús no corrió hacia el lugar donde el enfermo estaba. Éstos no son más que tres incidentes en el Nuevo Testamento que enseñan la ecuanimidad de Jesús. En cada caso sabía la verdad fundamental correspondiente a la situación. De Lázaro dijo: "Esta enfermedad no es para muerte, mas por gloria de Dios" (según la versión castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera). En la casa de Jairo echó fuera a todos junto con todos los pensamientos opuestos, antagónicos y dudosos que trataban de imponerse. En el caso del lunático, dijo: "Tráedmele acá". ¿No denotaban estos incidentes calma y equilibrio y una fe suprema en la omnipotencia y omnipresencia de Dios?

Jesús no sólo tenía fe, sino también entendimiento. Comprendía a su Padre-Madre, Dios. Sabía que el reino de Dios, el universo de Dios, es intacto y perfecto; que siempre lo ha sido y que siempre lo será. Sabía que el hombre es la imagen y semejanza de Dios y que el saber de este hecho, esta realidad, y el atenerse a ella dispersará cualquier discordia aparente. En otras palabras, sabía que Dios y el hombre son unidos e inseparables y que la comprensión de este hecho podría curar cualquier suposición de enfermedad, aniquilar toda pretención de pecado, destruir todo sentido erróneo de pobreza. Conociendo también la inmutabilidad de Dios y de Su imagen, el hombre, Jesús sabía que nada podía ganarse por la prisa, nada cambiarse por ella.

Así Cristo Jesús, el gran Modelo, nos ha enseñado como nosotros también podemos tranquilamente saber la verdad que él enseñaba y dejaba para nuestro esclarecimiento. No tenemos que precipitarnos a la presencia de Dios, a los brazos del Amor divino, porque en realidad nuestra identidad espiritual verdadera ya está allí. Lo que nosotros tenemos que hacer es tratar de comprender esta verdad. Hablando de esto, Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, dice en el libro de texto, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pág. 254): "El yo humano tiene que evangelizarse. Dios exige que aceptemos esta tarea con amor hoy día y abandonemos tan pronto que posible lo material; y que realicemos lo espiritual que determina lo externo y actual". En la página 5 del libro "Unity of Good" (La Unidad del Bien), Mrs. Eddy dice también que no hay necesidad "para tratar de resolver todo problema de Vida en un día".

¡Qué consoladora es esta certeza! ¡Qué sentido de paz nos trae la comprensión de que no tenemos que precipitarnos en pos de la verdad, sino que podemos saber que ésta está siempre presente y siempre activa! En realidad no podemos hacer nada para apresurar o impedir la operación del amor y de la solicitud de Dios para con nosotros. Son realidades siempre activas y siempre presentes. No tenemos que hacer más que confiar en ellas de una manera inteligente.

Analizando la prisa, encontramos que generalmente está causada por miedo, ansiedad, duda, envidia, celos y estados mentales parecidos. El profeta Isaías dice: "El que creyere, no se apresure". En el mismo versículo la razón dada por esta actitud es que tenemos "una piedra . . . de cimiento estable". Conociendo al Dios de toda sabiduría, de todo amor, que es nuestro amigo y protector constante, tenemos una razón para nuestra fe, nuestra paz y nuestra ecuanimidad. No hay necesidad para una lucha desenfrenada por la riqueza, para miedo sea de pobreza o de competición, porque el amor de Dios abarca a todos. No hace falta que nos apuremos por la salud, puesto que ésta nos viene de Dios. No hay excusa para envidia, celos, ni cualquier pensamiento pecaminoso, puesto que Dios otorga todo lo bueno imparcialmente a cada uno de nosotros.

Cristo Jesús no sólo censuró a aquellos que querían tomar el reino de Dios por fuerza, sino resumió el problema en estas palabras a los fariseos: "Ni dirán: Helo aquí, ó helo allí: porque he aquí el reino de Dios entre vosotros está". La conciencia de la presencia de Dios anula toda necesidad de prisa. ¿Para qué, pues, apresurarnos en pos de lo que está siempre con nosotros?

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana, publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

No Need for Hurry

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANKIND is prone to hurry. So habitual is this tendency that accuracy, thoroughness, and strength are often sacrificed. As a result, we hear of "get-rich-quick" schemes, and other evidences of a seemingly mad ambition to reach some desired goal by the shortest and quickest route.

Even one who has faith in God may still labor somewhat under the delusion of haste. He may still want to make short cuts to health, wealth, and happiness; he may want to realize results quickly, perhaps before he has gained the mental poise that produces right results.

For any earnest seeker after Truth, sincere study of Christ Jesus' works and words serves to clarify thought and bring order out of the chaos of mortal thinking. After Jesus received word of the illness of Lazarus, he lingered some days before he went to his friend's aid. When called to the home of Jairus, he did not hurry to the daughter's bedside. When told of the "lunatick" whom his disciples could not heal, Jesus did not rush to the afflicted one. These are but three of the many incidents given in the New Testament which show Jesus' poise. In each instance he knew the underlying truth which would meet the situation. Of Lazarus he said, "This sickness is not unto death, but for the glory of God." At the house of Jairus, he "put them all out," along with all the opposing, conflicting, doubting beliefs which were trying to assert themselves. In the case of the "lunatick," he said, "Bring him hither to me." Did not these incidents exemplify calm and poise and a supreme faith in omnipotent and omnipresent God?

Jesus had not only faith, but also understanding. He understood his Father-Mother God. He knew that God's kingdom, God's universe, is intact and perfect; that it always has been so and always will be so. He knew that man is the image and likeness of God, and that knowing and holding to this fact, this actuality, would dispel any seeming inharmony. In other words, he knew that God and man are at-one and inseparable, and that the realization of this fact would heal any belief of sickness, destroy any claim of sin, break down any false sense of lack. Knowing also the immutability of God and His image, man, Jesus knew that nothing could be gained by hurry, nothing could be changed by it.

Thus Christ Jesus, the great Exemplar, has shown us how we too may calmly know the truth which he taught and left for our enlightenment. We do not have to rush into the presence of God, into the arms of divine Love, for in reality our real spiritual selfhood is already there. Our task is to seek to know this truth. Of this endeavor Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 254): "But the human self must be evangelized. This task God demands us to accept lovingly today, and to abandon so fast as practical the material, and to work out the spiritual which determines the outward and actual." In "Unity of Good" Mrs. Eddy also says (p. 5) that there is no need "of attempting to solve every Life-problem in a day."

How comforting is this assurance! How restful it is to feel that one does not have to hurry after the truth, but can know that it is ever present and ever operative! In reality we cannot do anything to hasten or to hinder the operation of God's love and care for us. They are ever active and ever present realities. They are here, and now. We have only to rely upon them understandingly.

If we analyze hurry, we find that usually it is induced by fear, anxiety, doubt, envy, jealousy, or the like. The prophet Isaiah says, "He that believeth shall not make haste." In the same verse the reason given for this attitude is that we have "a sure foundation." In knowing the all-wise and all-loving God, who is our constant friend and protector, we have a reason for our faith, our peace, our poise. There is no need for a mad scramble for wealth, no need to fear either lack or competition, for God's love is all-inclusive. There is no need for anxiety concerning health, which is supplied by God. There is no excuse for envy or jealousy or any sinful thought, for God gives good impartially to each and all.

Christ Jesus not only rebuked those who would take the kingdom of heaven by force, but summed up the problem in these words to the Pharisees: "Neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you." The consciousness of God's presence annuls any need for hurry. Why hurry after that which is always with us?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Garden Episode

Said a saucy sedum
To a little toad:
"What can *you* enjoy?"
"Your beauty,
and this freedom,"
Flung the toad,
Hopping gayly down the garden road.

LE BARON COOKE.

Sea Rhythms

However peaceful the sea may be, it always moves; and the movement recurs with a regularity either hidden or obvious. So evident, indeed, is this measured movement or rhythm, that from earliest times it has been taken to represent the symbol of water. Long, doubtless, before the Egyptians used the two zigzag lines for their hieroglyph, this alternating rise and fall seemed to say "water"; and it has never been superseded.

Today, painters can show its liquid character, its exquisite way of breaking up into particles which we call foam, and its many other entrancing aspects; but, although one may momentarily delight in those, one always returns to the old fall and rise of the wave on the sand, against the rocks, rattling a pebbly beach, or balancing a boat as it makes its way lightly over the liquid furrows.

The tides themselves, flooding round the earth twice daily take up the dual tale; and, though this be due to the moon and though similar effects may be found in the very crust of the earth itself, yet one sees it only where it affects large bodies of water.

Moreover, it is not alone in the water that one finds this rhythm, but also in things shaped by its agency. The rippling waves, receding, leave a sloping beach of sand delicately furrowed in miniature echo; blue dappling of gold at first, like an old enamel, when the troughs are full of water, but later a mere golden repoussé below the wavering edge of purple weed. Students of design tell one that eventually the zigzag or meander evolves by subtle stages into the boundless freedom of the spiral, which is the apex of continuous motion; and it is, above all, in the whorls of shells that the sea-rhythm finds its most entrancing expression. If it is objected that the mollusk also finds itself on land, one can only bow and retain his opinion, remembering how fond even the snail is (who would refer to a seashell thus!) of damp places, never venturing far from stream or spring or watering-can, and also noticing the insignificance of the creature at its best compared with the exquisitely colored sea varieties, whether ribbed, or whorled or both.

When it is realized that the shape of everything is due to an economy of effort meeting the conditions involved, and that shape is always due to purpose, one is on safe ground in admiring the lines of a boat as part of the rhythm of the sea. And no mean part, either, for anyone who has attempted to copy the complex curves of a small pleasure boat drawn up on the shore will remember the similarity it bears to the shell-rhythm, being closely allied to the spiral, in fact: its joints and ribs parallel to the ribs and ledges of the shell, and as exquisite in their symmetry.

Actually no boat is entirely a man-made thing; for it has literally been built by the waves, fashioned and remade until fit to co-operate with the wind and water. As one knows, a boat that is good for one body of water is useless on the waves of another; each is adjusted to its own particular water as the shells are also, made firmer here or tapered more delicately there, so achieving that rhythmic unity which all recognize and love whether in art or in the prosaic things of an everyday world.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HUNTER BEATS BLACK EASILY

Play Advances in United States Men's Indoor Tennis Championship Singles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With all of the first round and all but four of the second round of the singles completed, the thirty-first annual United States indoor tennis championships will settle down today to bring the field of 70 which entered, down to 16, as well as to make a start in the doubles.

Though the great international interest of past years, due to the competition of Jean Borotra, of the French Davis Cup team, three-time winner in the past five years, who is not defending his championship, there is a slight international element in the appearance of Udo Zaenglein, of Wurtzburg, Ger., as well as Jacques L. Verstraten, of Holland, now so well acclimated here as to be regarded as a local player.

All but one of the seeded players got into action, headed by Francis T. Hunter of New Rochelle, second ranking player of the United States, who encountered the youthful E. W. Black, son of Clifford R. Black, former vice-president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Black could do little, however, against the Davis Cup star, and only when Hunter eased off near the end of the match was there any competition, the score being 6—0, 6—2.

Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. of Yonkers galloped through two matches in brilliant style defeating in turn William Clines of Louisville, Ky., former Cincinnati St. Xavier College star, 6—1, 6—1, and C. W. Watkins Jr., a local player, by the same score. As he had a bye, he is now in the fourth round.

The lone absentee from play among the seeded players was Julius Seligson of Lehigh University, who obtained a postponement until today on account of a conflict with examinations. He will play twice today, as will Francis T. Hunter and J. Gilbert Hall, the other seeded leaders.

UNITED STATES INDOOR MEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

—First Round

Earle C. Backe, Brooklyn, defeated Dooley Mitchell, Washington, 6—4, 8—6.

A. L. Bruneau, New York, defeated Alexander B. Miller, New York, 6—3, 7—5.

Robert Considine, Washington, defeated J. W. Kirkham, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated C. C. Chaffee, Providence, 6—1, 6—4.

Abraham Bassford, Milwood, N. Y., defeated L. C. Haff, New York, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

C. L. Halberstadt, New York, defeated Anton Sprinzen, Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, defeated E. W. Black, New York, 6—0, 6—2.

A. J. Wadsworth, Elmhurst, N. Y., defeated J. A. Free, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 6—4, 6—3.

F. M. Bonneau, Astoria, N. Y., defeated Joseph Tavalin, Brooklyn, 6—0, 6—1.

E. H. McCauliff Jr., Yonkers, defeated William Clines, Louisville, Ky., 6—1, 6—1.

C. W. Watkins Jr., New York, defeated S. G. Noyes, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

S. J. Harte, New York, defeated Ivy Cohen, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Ben Einstein, New York, defeated G. T. Ryan, New York, 6—0, 6—3.

H. L. Bowman, New York, defeated S. V. Brubans, West New York, N. J., 6—1, 6—0.

Lieut. R. M. Watt, U. S. A., defeated J. Clarence Davies Jr., New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Frank J. Salichs, New York, defeated Joseph Stuart Jr., New York, 6—1, 6—2.

P. G. Rockafellow, New York, defeated Casper H. Names, Rutgers College, 6—2, 6—1.

J. F. W. Whitbeck, Bronxville, N. Y., defeated H. W. Rubsamen, Richmond Hill, N. Y., 6—2, 6—2.

Giles Verstraten, New York, defeated E. Backe, 7—3, 8—6, 6—4.

Robert Considine defeated A. L. Bruneau, 6—3, 7—5.

C. L. Halberstadt defeated F. W. Frost, Morristown, N. J., 6—0, 6—2.

W. D. Cunningham, New York, defeated Mitchell Rosenbaum, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

E. W. Burns, Brooklyn, defeated Albert Law Jr., Jackson Heights, N. Y., 6—0, 6—1.

Merritt Cutler, New York, defeated Jerome Polstein, University of Pennsylvania, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3.

Udo Zaenglein, Wurtzburg, Germany, defeated Edward Stillman, New York, 6—3, 3—7, 6—1.

E. E. Jenkins Jr., New York, defeated W. J. Brady, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Milton Jacobs, New York, defeated C. R. Marks, Brooklyn, 5—7, 6—3, 9—7.

Irving W. Raymond, New York, defeated E. W. Baker, New York, 6—4, 9—7.

R. W. Talmage, Brooklyn, defeated H. S. Harvitt, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Kenneth B. Appel, South Orange, N. J., defeated C. E. Baldwin, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Harris E. Coggeshall, Des Moines, Ia., defeated Clarence S. Rose, Jacksonville, Fla., 6—0, 6—1.

Robert W. Little, Tuscaloosa, Ala., defeated Kenneth Underwood, Brooklyn, 7—5, 7—5.

Sidney Seligson, New York, defeated Travers J. Le Gros, New York, 9—7, 6—3.

Jacques L. Verstraten, New York, defeated Morris Lawrence, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Third Round

E. H. McCauliff, Jr., Yonkers, defeated C. W. Watkins Jr., New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Ireland Scores a Surprise Win 7-0

Bambrick, Irish Center, Stars With a Double 'Hat Trick' —Six Goals

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W.	Dr.	L.	Goals For	Ag.	Pts.
England	2	0	0	9	0	4
Ireland	1	0	1	7	3	2
Scotland	1	0	0	4	2	2
Wales	0	0	3	2	17	0

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Ireland's Association football team ran riot at Wales' expense at Belfast Saturday, when it confounded the critics by scoring seven goals without having its own defense penetrated at all. Victory for the Welshmen was thought to be such a foregone conclusion that only about 20,000 spectators went along to see the contest. They saw one of the most remarkable reverses of "form" ever known, and also saw an amazing individual performance by Joseph Bambrick, who, although he has not previously distinguished himself in important games, scored a double "hat trick"—in other words, he obtained six consecutive goals. Shots from his unerring foot whistled into the net in the twelfth forty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-ninth, sixty-fourth and eighty-eighth minutes of the game, and just to round off a good job well done, McCluggage, Irish captain and right fullback, added a seventh goal from a free kick at 30 yards range.

The Welshmen commenced as if likely to prove successful, but as events turned out their forwards were slow to take opportunities and so nullified a lot of good work done in midfield. The Irish vanguard by contrast was very quick to seize openings. However, the game was not as one-sided to watch as the score might appear to indicate.

It was the forty-fourth meeting between representatives of the two countries and it afforded Ireland its fifteenth victory. Wales has been successful 19 times and 10 matches resulted with honors even and over the whole series Wales has scored 26 goals more than Ireland—105 to 79.

The issue of international championship depends on what happens when England and Scotland meet at Wembley Stadium April 5 in a match always regarded as the international fixture of the season. Although England was bracketed first with Scotland three seasons ago the Englishmen have not held the championship by themselves since 1912-13. In 1928-29 Scotland headed the final standing, with England second. The summary:

IRELAND		WALES
Mahood, lw	rw	William Davies
McCambridge, il	ir	Williams
Bambrick, c	c	Martin
Rowley, ir	il	Stanley Davies
Chambers, rw	lw	Cook
Sloan, lhb	rhb	Lawrence
Jones, chb	chb	Keenor
McLeary, rhb	lhb	Pugsley
Fulton, lb	rb	Hugh
McCluggage, rb	lb	Jones
Gardener, g	g	Finnigan

Score—Ireland 7, Wales 0. Goals—Bambrick 6, McCluggage, for Ireland. Time—Two 45m. periods.

WESTERN ONTARIO IS DOWNED BY TORONTO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—University of Western Ontario lost their third successive game in the Canadian Senior Intercollegiate Basketball League here on Saturday, when they were defeated by University of Toronto, 18 to 16. The game was a close affair throughout and it was in the closing minutes, with the visitors leading by one point, that the locals left O'Leary unchecked during a strong attack on the Toronto basket. A long pass was tossed to him and he netted a field basket. Immediately afterward the locals scored a foul throw, but they could not break through to get the needed two points to send the game into overtime. The locals were unlucky to lose, as they played the steadier and better game throughout. The Toronto defense was somewhat weak, but was ably assisted by the forwards. The losers had a one-point advantage at half time. The summary:

TORONTO		WESTERN ONTARIO
Davey, lf	rg	Valz
Horton, rf	lg	Hauch
Oleary, c	c	Munroe
Currie, lg	rf	Farquharson
Sakler, rg	lf	Haylor

Score—University of Toronto 18, University of Western Ontario 16. Goals from floor—Oleary 3, Horton 2, Davey, Sniderman, Riggs, for Toronto; Farquharson 3, Haylor 2, Monroe 2 for Western Ontario. Goals from foul—Oleary, Horton for Toronto; Farquharson 2 for Western Ontario. Substitutes—Sniderman, Riggs, Woods for Toronto; Lee, Rivers, Gunn for Western Ontario. Referee—P. Miller, Toronto.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Ohio State 13, Michigan State 4.
Annapolis 12, Fencers Club 10.

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BALTIMORE

New Haven Advances to Second in Race

Wins Game as Philadelphia Loses Two—Providence and Boston Win

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	16	2	7	80	64	34
New Haven	10	5	11	63	64	25
Philadelphia	11	2	11	71	67	24
Boston	9	4	12	89	89	22
Springfield	9	1	14	48	67	19

RESULTS SATURDAY

Springfield 3, Philadelphia 2.
Boston 5, New Haven 4.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Providence 4, Philadelphia 2.
New Haven 3, Springfield 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The league-leading Providence Reds increased their margin to nine points in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing by defeating the Philadelphia Arrows, 4 to 2, here Sunday afternoon. Hart and Gagnon divided the scoring honors for Providence with two goals apiece. Each scored in the first period and again in the third. Klein gave the Arrows their first goal in the second period and Taylor contributed the other less than three minutes before the end of the game. The victory was the eighth-straight on home ice for Providence. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		PHILADELPHIA
Hart, Harrington, lw	rw,	Cahill, Taylor
Chapman, Gaudreault, L. Murray, c	c,	Adrews, Jackson
Gagnon, Cormier, rw	lw,	Lessard, Klein
Desnarels, ld	rd,	Peters
McVicar, Lesieur, rd	ld,	Nichols
M. Murray, g	g,	Roberts

Score—Providence 4, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Gagnon 2, Hart 2 for Providence; Klein, Taylor for Philadelphia. Assists—McVicar, Chapman for Providence; Peters, Jackson, for Philadelphia. Referees—F. A. Synnott and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The New Haven Eagles advanced to second place in the Canadian-American Hockey League Sunday night by defeating the Springfield Indians, holders of last place in the league, 3 to 1 in a hard-fought and exciting game that was played before a capacity crowd of 4000 spectators. The Eagles are now one point ahead of Philadelphia in the league race, with 25 points. The summary:

NEW HAVEN		SPRINGFIELD
Bouchard, Chouinard, lw	rw,	Filkin, Heller
Hughes, Shay, c	c,	Quenneville, Carrigan, Maracle
Whyte, Dye, rw	lw,	McGowan, Murphy, Dillon
Speyer, ld	rd,	Vail
Himes, rd	ld,	Siebert
Forbes, g	g,	Lamontagne

Score—New Haven 3, Springfield 1. Goals—Hughes, Bouchard and Shay for New Haven; Maracle for Springfield. Referees—W. J. Stewart and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—In one of the fastest games seen here in some time, Springfield's Indians defeated the Philadelphia Arrows by a 3-to-2 score at the West Side Arena Saturday night. The action was fast throughout and the rival goalies had few idle moments. Springfield ran up a 2-to-0 lead on goals by Dillon and Carrigan, then Peters registered for the visitors. Heller gave Springfield a third goal shortly before the second period closed. Philadelphia had a decided edge in the last period but could get no more than one goal, Lessard scoring on a pass from Andrews.

SPRINGFIELD		PHILADELPHIA
Dillon, Wilson, Filkin, lw	rw,	Cahill, Bradley, Lapoint
Carrigan, Quenneville, Maracle, c	c,	Andrews, Taylor
Heller, McGowan, Siebert, rw	lw,	Lessard, Jackson, Klein
Callighen, McGowan, ld	rd,	Peters
Vail, rd	ld,	Nichols, Coulter
Lamontagne, g	g,	Roberts

Score—Springfield 3, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Dillon, Carrigan and Heller for Springfield. Peters and Lessard for Philadelphia. Referee—W. J. Stewart and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

In one of the most exciting Canadian-American Hockey League games of the present season, the Boston Tigers defeated the New Haven Eagles at the Boston Garden, Saturday night, by a score of 5 to 4. The first period was exceptionally fast, but after that the game roughened up and goals were scored when the teams were one or two men short. Boston outscored New Haven 2 to 1 in the first period, tied with two goals each in the second period and one goal each in the third period. The summary:

BOSTON		NEW HAVEN
Loucks, Heyd, Osborne, lw	rw,	Whyte, Dye
Waite, Burke, Mills, c	c,	Hughes, Shay
Boyd, Manning, rw	lw,	Bouchard, Chouinard
Mackey, Oatman, ld	rd,	Himes
Regan, Contant, rd	ld,	Speyer
Reaume, g	g,	Forbes

Score—Boston 5, New Haven 4. Goals—Loucks 2, Waite, Burke, Manning for Boston; Hughes 2, Himes, Bouchard for New Haven. Assists—Waite, Burke, Regan for Boston; Whyte 2, Dye, Hughes for New Haven. Referees—R. L. G. McKenzie and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NEBRASKA SWIMMERS OPEN WITH VICTORY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANHATTAN, Kan.—University of Nebraska's swimming team, winners of second place in the "Big Six" conference last year, opened the 1930 season with a 51-to-24 victory over the Kansas State Agricultural College team here, Saturday. Nebraska won firsts in six of the eight events, but A. D. Buckmaster '31 of the Kansas Aggies was high-point man with firsts in the 40- and 100-yard freestyle. The summary:

160-Yard Relay—Won by Nebraska (P. S. Cannon '32, J. M. Dille '32, R. O. Young '32). Time—1m. 32s.

220-Yard Breaststroke—Won by A. W. Pattavina '31, Nebraska; L. I. Thomas '31, Nebraska, second; Ray Schlotterbeck '30, Kansas Aggies, third. Time—3m. 5.4s.

40-Yard Freestyle—Won by A. D. Buckmaster '31, Kansas Aggies; P. S. Cannon '32, Nebraska, second; E. C. Livingston '31, Kansas Aggies, third. Time—23.1s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by M. E. Hestbeck '31, Nebraska; J. M. Dille, Nebraska, second; T. E. Rickey '32, Kansas Aggies, third. Time—6m. 32.5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. C. Mockler '30, Nebraska; P. S. Cannon '32, Nebraska, second; Alonzo Lambertson '32, Kansas Aggies, third. Time—2m. 2.6s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by A. D. Buckmaster '31, Kansas Aggies; K. C. Sutherland '31, Nebraska, third. Time—1m. 6.2s.

Fancy Diving—Won by K. C. Sutherland '32, Nebraska; Ray Schlotterbeck '30, Kansas Aggies, second; C. M. Rhoades '31, Kansas Aggies, third.

Medley Relay—Won by Nebraska (F. C. Mockler '30, A. W. Pattavina '31, J. M. Dill '32). Time—3m. 56.2s.

BOSTON GOLFER WINS TOURNEY

PINEHURST, N. C.—J. A. Travers of Boston won the silver jubilee championship of the Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests on the No. 2 course here Sunday. First conquering Richard S. Tufts of Pinehurst in the postponed semifinal, he overcame Ben L. Carroll of Philadelphia to succeed to the title held by Merrill M. Lord of New York.

WEDNESDAY IN THE LIMELIGHT

Has Bright Prospects of Winning the League and Cup Competitions

ENGLISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Sheff'd Wednesday	15	6	4	63	30	36
Manchester City	14	6	6	63	47	34
Derby County	14	4	8	51	47	32
Leeds United	14	2	10	50	37	30
Blackburn Rovers	12	5	11	59	65	29
Huddersfield Town	12	5	10	40	44	29
Liverpool	12	5	10	46	53	29
Aston Villa	12	4	10	53	52	28
Leicester City	12	4	11	57	58	28
Bolton Wanderers	10	7	10	50	42	27
Middlesbrough	12	3	12	58	55	27
Sheffield United	11	4	12	56	55	26
Burnley	9	7	11	55	64	25
Manchester United	11	3	13	43	54	25
Portsmouth Town	8	8	10	44	42	24
The Arsenal	9	5	12	40	38	23
Birmingham	8	7	11	42	40	23
West Ham United	9	5	13	54	56	23
Sunderland	8	7	11	43	51	23
Everton	6	9	12	47	57	21
Grimsby Town	8	4	13	46	61	20
Newcastle United	9	2	15	47	69	20

Second Division

Oldham Athletic	15	7	4	60	29	37
Blackpool	17	2	7	66	51	36
Chelsea	12	10	6	48	27	34
Bradford	13	6	7	55	44	32
Bury	14	4	10	52	47	32
Southampton	12	5	10	53	49	29
Wolverhampton W.	11	7	9	52	49	29
West Bromwich A.	12	4	10	72	53	28
Charlton Athletic	9	9	8	39	36	27
Cardiff City	11	5	11	37	38	27
Stoke	10	6	12	53	53	26
Hull City	10	5	11	37	47	25
Nottingham Forrest	8	9	9	32	41	25
Notts County	6	12	9	33	41	24
Tottenham Hotspur	8	8	10	40	46	24
Preston North End	9	6	12	42	52	24
Bradford City	8	7	11	38	46	23
Reading	7	8	12	33	44	22
Bristol City	8	6	12	46	60	22
Millwall Athletic	6	10	10	40	55	22
Barnsley	7	6	13	34	47	20
Swansea Town	6	6	15	35	48	18

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Port Vale	19	4	3	67	24	42
Stockport County	16	5	3	64	27	37
Darlington	13	4	10	67	52	30
Accrington Stanley	12	5	8	62	43	29
Crewe Alexandra	12	4	9	55	41	28
Southport	11	6	10	46	51	28
Hartlepools United	9	9	7	47	39	27
York City	7	13	5	38	32	27
Southport	8	11	8	53	46	27
Carlisle United	11	5	10	61	68	27
Chesterfield	11	4	10	44	40	26
Nelson	10	6	11	37	41	26
Lincon City	6	13	6	37	35	25
Rochdale	10	5	10	54	56	25
Tranmere Rovers	9	6	11	50	53	24
New Brighton	9	4	14	40	60	22
Doncaster Rovers	9	3	12	35	44	21
Wigan Borough	8	5	14	41	57	21
Wrexham	7	6	12	36	49	20
Halifax Towns	6	7	15	32	48	19
Rotherham	6	6	13	38	58	18
Barrow	7	3	15	27	61	17

Third Division
Southern Section

Brentford	18	3	5	61	27	39
Plymouth Argyle	15	6	2	57	21	36
Brighton	15	4	5	57	31	34
Northampton	15	3	6	41	23	33
Bournemouth	11	8	4	43	24	30
Southend United	10	10	4	41	33	30
Norwich City	12	6	8	55	49	30
Crystal Palace	11	7	9	55	55	29
Fulham Town	11	6	8	50	48	28
Coventry City	12	3	9	54	40	27
Queen's Park R.	8	8	9	34	41	24
Walsall	9	5	11	46	48	23
Luton	8	6	11	37	49	22
Swindon Town	7	7	12	41	47	21
Exeter City	7	6	12	43	47	20
Clapton Orient	5	10	9	22	32	20
Newport	7	5	13	43	50	19
Watford	7	5	14	32	45	19
Torquay United	6	6	14	38	59	18
Bristol Rovers	6	5	12	42	52	18
Gillingham	6	4	12	27	57	16
Merthyr Town	2	7	14	26	68	11

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Just now all eyes in the soccer world are turned upon Sheffield Wednesday, reigning league champion, which leads the standing of the first division and appears to have bright prospects of winning both this competition and the football association challenge cup—a feat performed only twice before in football history. Aston Villa a short while ago had similar bright prospects, but since then it has dropped with a bang to eighth place in ranking in the premier section, and is now spoken of only as a joint favorite with Wednesday in the colorful tournament for the cup.

Aston Villa has won the trophy six times, a proud record it shares with Blackburn Rovers. By a coincidence these clubs have been drawn to meet each other in the next round, and if the winner proceeds to the final and gets safely through that, there will be a fresh record to go in the books. Sheffield Wednesday drew with its local rivals Sheffield United, Saturday, before the biggest crowd of the day, but the runnerup in the league standing, Manchester City, met with a reverse which came as a remarkable contrast to its astounding victory in the mid-week over Swindon Town in a replayed fourth round cup tie. Manchester City won that match by 10 goals to 1, outplaying its third division rivals from start to finish.

Results of other replayed cup ties were: Arsenal defeated Birmingham by 1 goal (scored from penalty) to 0; Bradford defeated Derby County, occupant of third place in the first division of the standing; Charlton Athletic participated in yet another drawn match with Middlesbrough; Bradford City defeated Wrexham.

Oldham Athletic failed to win Saturday against Millwall. It is interesting to recall that this time last season Oldham Athletic was struggling along at the bottom of second division with every appearance of having to be relegated to the third division at the end of the campaign. In the fourth round for the cup this year Oldham opposed Sheffield Wednesday and made that splendidly balanced team travel hard for a narrow victory.

Outstanding occurrences in the third division Saturday were Brighton and Hove Albion's feat of scoring eight goals against Merthyr Town in the southern section, Accrington Stanley's total of seven goals against Halifax Town in the north. Brighton and Accrington, though fourth on the list, is as many as 13 points behind the leader, Port Vale.

Matches in the second round for the Scottish Cup provided interest in Scotland. Surprise results were few, but among them must be included Glasgow Rangers' drawn game with Cowdenbeath. The Rangers expected to win quite comfortably as did its great Glasgow rivals, Celtic, against Arbroath. The score of that game was 5 goals to 0, which seems moderate alongside Aldrieonian's total of eight versus the Murrayfield amateurs.

CATHERINE IN LEAD FOR STAR CLASS CUP

Joy, Representing the Solent Fleet, Is in Second Place

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVANA—With one more race to be sailed for the Bacardi Cup in the series of international races for Star Class yachts which opened off this port Saturday, Catherine, repreesnting the Western Long Island Sound fleet, is leading with 41 points to its credit as the result of finishing second in the opening race Saturday and first in the second race Sunday. Joy, representing the Solent fleet of England, is in second place with 39 points, having finished third Saturday and second Sunday.

The first of the two races was sailed under a strong breeze and rough seas and it was a great contest. Sunbeam of the Narragansett Bay fleet was the winner in 1h. 41m. 40s. The second race was sailed under much less strenuous conditions and the winner's time was about an hour slower than that of the opening day. Catherine won this race by a margin of about five minutes over Joy. The standing of the yachts at the end of the second race:

BACARDI CUP STAR CLASS RACE

Yacht and Fleet	Pts.
Catherine, W. L. I. Sound	41
Joy, Solent	39
Jubilee, W. L. I. Sound	35
Sunbeam, Narragansett Bay	35
Jessica, Peconic Bay	32
Ace, W. L. I. Sound	31
Rhody, Narragansett Bay	31
Mambi, Havana	31
Gavilan III, Havana	26
Wee Peggy, W. L. I. Sound	25
Ellen II	21
Delfin, Havana	21
Mara, Havana	15
Coco, Havana	14
Aurera V, Havana	13
Lucky Lindy, Gravesend Bay	11
Almendares III	8
Ara, Massachusetts Coast	6
Cacique, Havana	5
Ida III	4
Peter Pan	0

MINNESOTA QUINTET DEFEATS OHIO STATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — The University of Minnesota came from behind twice here Saturday night, to scores its first Western Conference basketball victory of the season, defeating Ohio State University, 29 to 26.

MINNESOTA		OHIO STATE
Schoening, Sommer, lf	rg,	Holcomb, Larkins
Loose, rf	lg,	Felser
Norgard, Nowotny, c	c,	Wrigley, Condon
Bondy, Gadler, lf	rf,	Ervin, Hinchman
Hutchinson, Karsner, rg	lf,	Evans

Score—University of Minnesota 29, Ohio State University 26. Goals from floor—Loose 3, Schoening 2, Sommer, Nowotny, Gadler, Bondy, Karsner for Minnesota; Ervin 4, Wrigley 2, Fesler 2, Evans, Holcomb for Ohio State. Goals from foul—Schoening 3, Norgard, Bondy for Minnesota; Ervin 2, Holcomb 2, Evans, Condon for Ohio State. Referee—Aillson. Umpire—Miller.

SHUTE WINS TEXAS OPEN

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP)—While a gallery of 800 spectators stampeded in his course, F. Densmore Shute, Columbus (O.) professional, continued his calm, unruffled golf, Sunday, to win the ninth annual Texas open tournament with a total score of 277 strokes. On his final round he took a par 71. His total for the 72 holes was 7 strokes under perfect golf for this heavily wooded and trapped course. Three stars who threatened to pass Shute throughout Sunday's 18 holes finished in a tie for second place, each with 280 strokes. They were: A. R. Espinosa, Chicago; Neal McIntyre, Indianapolis, and Edward Dudley, Wilmington, Del.

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Welshmen Bow to Scotsmen by 12 to 9

Scotland in Third Place in International Rugby Football Race

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	D	L	Pts For	Agt
France	2	0	0	12	3
England	1	0	0	11	3
Scotland	1	0	1	15	16
Ireland	0	0	1	0	5
Wales	0	0	2	12	23

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Drastic changes made in the Welsh team after the debacle against England at Cardiff failed to bring victory to the Welshmen in their second match of the International Rugby football championship this season, for at Edinburgh Saturday, Scotland snatched a dramatic last-minute victory, 12 to 9, which means—if England can defeat Ireland at Dublin next Saturday—the destination of chief honors will hinge upon England's game with France Feb. 22 at Twickenham.

The Welsh forwards, who had failed collectively against England were much more effective in hooking Saturday, and as W. C. Powell was reintroduced at scrummage half and played a good game, this initial advantage gave the visitors a chance to do most of the attacking. The advantage in score swung to and fro, until the very last minute when Harry Waddell kicked a drop goal of the opportunistic type, for which he is famous, and transformed the points from 9 to 8 in Wales' favor to 12 to 9 in Scotland's favor.

Although the Scotsmen opened the scoring with a try by W. M. Summers which F. H. Walters converted from long range at an exceedingly difficult angle, the Welshmen had attacked almost continuously in the 20 minutes of play preceding this occurrence, and three minutes afterward they had the satisfaction of drawing level when Graham Jones profited by a fortunate bounce of the ball to score behind the Scottish posts. Ivor Jones had no difficulty with the kick. Graham Jones then dropped a splendid goal that put Wales four points ahead.

Up to the interval the Welsh backs had been as disappointing as the forwards had been satisfactory and after the change of ends it was mainly this comparative weakness behind the scrum which prevented the visitors crossing Scotland's line. They were in the home territory most of the time, but were not able to drive home their attacks past the reliable Scottish defense until Waddell steered the ball over the crossbar as mentioned.

Scotland and Wales have now met 41 times, Scotland gaining 21 victories, Wales 18, and two games have been drawn. The summary:

SCOTLAND		WALES
Waters, f	f,	Day
Rowend, f	f,	Skym
Agnew, f	f,	Jenkins
R. T. Smith, f	f,	Lemon
Foster, f	f,	Peacock
Beattie, f	f,	Thomas
Welsh, f	f,	Ivor Jones
MacIntosh, f	f,	Arthur
Nelson, sh	sh,	Williams
Waddell, fh	fh,	Powell
Summers, lw	rw,	Davies
Hart, lc	rc,	Turnbull
MacPherson, rc	lc,	Graham Jones
Ian Smith, rw	lw,	Boon
Warren, fb	fb,	Bassett

Score—Scotland 12, Wales 9. Tries—Summers 2 for Scotland; Graham Jones for Wales. Dropped goals—Waddell, Scotland; Graham Jones for Wales. Placed goals—Waters for Scotland; Ivor Jones for Wales. Referee—J. R. Wheeler, Ireland. Time—Two 40m. periods.

NAVY SWIMMERS WIN AND BREAK A RECORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — The United States Naval Academy swimming team sprang a big surprise in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship race here, Saturday, by defeating Rutgers University 32 to 30. In doing so the Midshipmen established a new pool record of 1m. 39.2s., for the 200-yard relay race, the winning of which gave them the meet. The victory in this race was by the narrow margin of one foot. Annapolis also won the waterpolo game 50 to 15. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; W. B. Phillips '30, Annapolis, second; F. M. Jelenko '30, Rutgers, third. Time—23.6s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; D. J. Creem '30, Rutgers, second; R. L. Massingill '31, Annapolis, third. Time—56.4s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers; L. M. Mustin '32, Annapolis, second; J. A. Woodruff '30, Annapolis, third. Time—6m. 22.4s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. R. Armstrong '31, Rutgers; S. M. Alexander '30, Annapolis, second; M. H. Simons '30, Annapolis, third. Time—1m. 52.1s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by J. C

RANGERS HOLD BOSTON TO TIE

Teams Play 3-to-3 Overtime Game—Chicago Now Shares Second in Race

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
U. S. Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	25	1	4	117	67	51
N. Y. Rangers	15	3	11	104	92	33
Chicago	15	3	12	82	76	33
Detroit	11	3	16	86	97	25
Pittsburgh	5	2	21	75	118	12
Canadian Division						
Montreal	16	3	10	97	75	35
Canadiens	13	4	11	84	76	30
Ottawa	12	4	13	88	85	28
Toronto	11	3	12	75	81	25
N. Y. Americans	8	2	20	69	110	18

Results Saturday
Ottawa 4, Canadiens 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Detroit 2.
Montreal 7, Americans 2.
Toronto 6, Chicago 0.
Results Sunday
Boston 3, Rangers 3 (overtime).
Chicago 4, Detroit 1.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The New York Rangers, though handicapped by the retirement of Johnson early in the game, held the Boston team to a tie, 3-to-3, in their encounter Sunday night. This places the Rangers in a tie with Chicago for second in the American division of the National Hockey League.

RANGERS	BOSTON
F. Cook, Keeling, Thompson, lw	
rw, Oliver, Clapper, Carson	
Boucher, Murdoch, c	
c, Barry, Weiland, Owen, Carson	
W. Cook, Thompson, Murdoch, rw	
lw, Galbraith, Gainor, Connor	
Johnson, Taylor, Bourgeault, ld	
rd, Shore, Clapper, Owen	
Foster, Bourgeault, rd, ld, Hitchman, Owen	
Roach, g	g, Thompson

Score—Rangers 3, Boston 3. Goals—W. Cook, F. Cook, Boucher for Rangers; Gainor, Clapper, Carson for Boston. Assists—Boucher 2, W. Cook 2 for Rangers; Gainor, Owen, Barry for Boston. Referees—W. A. Shaver and R. W. Hewitson. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont. — The Senators staged a strong rally in the second and third periods of Saturday's game against the Montreal Canadiens, scoring one goal in the second to even the visitors' goal of the first 20 minutes, and adding three in the final period to win 4 to 1 and retain their three-point advantage over Toronto in the struggle for third place in the Canadian division of the National Hockey League.

OTTAWA	CANADIENS
Kilrea, Touhey, lw	
rw, Wasnie, Larochelle, Desriviers	
Lamb, Cox, c c, Morenz, Lepine, Mondou	
Finnigan, Gagne, Hutton, rw	
lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Carson	
Smith, Starr, ld, rd, S. Mantha, McCaffrey	
Clancy, Shields, rd ....ld, Burke, Leduc	
Connell, g ....g, Hainsworth	

Score—Ottawa 4, Canadiens 1. Goals—Kilrea, Cox, Finnigan and Lamb for Ottawa; Leduc for Canadiens. Assists—Lamb and Clancy for Ottawa. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and W. B. Bell, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Pittsburgh showed improved form Saturday night and won a 3 to 2 victory over Detroit. It was just one month ago that Pittsburgh had won a game.

PITTSBURGH	DETROIT
Lowrey, Jarvis, lw	
c,	
rw, Hay, Cooper, Lewis	
Froser, Drury, c c, Connors, Goodfellow	
Darragh, White, rw ..lw, Aurie, McCabe	
Milks, McKinnon, ld ..rd, Hughes, Noble	
McKinnon, Smith, rd ..ld, Hicks, Rockburn	
Miller, g ....g, Beveridge	

Score—Pittsburgh 3, Detroit 2.—Goals—Darragh 2, Lowrey for Pittsburgh; Cooper, Hay for Detroit. Assists—Fraser 2, Milks, Lowrey for Pittsburgh; Hay, Cooper for Detroit. Referee—Hewittson and Romeril. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—After being held scoreless for 28 minutes, although they had a margin on the play, the Maple Leafs suddenly found their plays working right on Saturday night against the Chicago Black Hawks and by scoring two goals in the second period and four in the third, this quartet of goals being scored within five minutes, they defeated the visitors by 6 to 0, scoring their fourth National Hockey League shutout of the season.

TORONTO	CHICAGO
Jackson, Cotton, lw	
rw, Couture, Ripley, March	
Primeau, Blair, Pettinger, c	
c, Cook, Somers, Dutkowski	
Conacher, Bailey, rw	
lw, Gottselig, Arbour, Adams	
Duncan, Smith, ld ..rd, Wentworth, Abel	
Day, Nighbor, rd ..ld, Graham, Bostrom	
Chabot, g ....g, Gardiner	

Score—Toronto 6, Chicago 0. Goals—Conacher 2, Bailey, Cotton, Jackson, Pettinger, for Toronto. Assists—Primeau 2, Duncan 2, Cotton, Bailey, Day for Toronto. Referees—D. A. Ritchie, Montreal, and B. R. Corbeau, Penetang. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que. — Although the Montreal Maroons had to use Cox, goalie of the Windsor Club of the International Hockey League, against the New York Americans on Saturday night, owing to the absence of Benedict and Walsh, their own goalies, and were without Trottier, they defeated the visitors by 7 to 2, thereby strengthening their hold on the leadership of the Canadian section of the National Hockey League. Northcott, who took Trottier's place, and Cox, were prominent in the victory, the former scoring two goals and the latter playing a smart game in the nets. He was beaten twice, a minute apart, in the second period after the locals had secured a 5-to-0 lead.

MONTREAL	AMERICANS
Northcott, Siebert, lw	
rw, Sheppard, Boyd, Patterson	
M. Phillips, Stewart, W. Phillips, c	
c, Himes, Massecar, Holmes	
Ward, Smith, rw ..lw, McVeigh, Burmister	
Boucher, Munro, ld ..rd, Brydge, Conacher	
Wilcox, Dutton, rd ..ld, Simpson, Burch	
Cox, K ....g, Worters	

Score—Montreal 7, New York Americans 2. Goals—Northcott 2, Siebert, Munro, Stewart, M. Phillips, Wilcox for Montreal; Himes and McVeigh for Americans. Assists—Munro, Wilcox, Ward and M. Phillips for Montreal; Sheppard and Simpson for Americans. Referees—C. J. Denneny, Ottawa and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal—Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich. — Chicago Black Hawks battled their way to a 4-to-1 victory over Detroit Cougars here Sunday night in one of the liveliest National Hockey League games of the winter. The visitors played brilliant hockey, both defensively and offensively, to win, with spectacular net minding by Gardiner smothering a shower of shots in Detroit's third-period drive.

CHICAGO	DETROIT
Somers, Adams, Gottselig, Arbour, lw	
rw, Cooper, Aurie	
Cook, Dutkowski, March, c c, Goodfellow	
Arbour, Ripley, Couture, rw	
lw, Connors, Herberts, McCabe	
Graham, Abel, rd ..ld, Rockburn, Hicks	
Wentworth, ld ....rd, Noble, Hughes	
Gardiner, g ....g, Beveridge	

Score—Chicago 4, Detroit 1. Goals—Cook, Gottselig, Ripley, Arbour for Chicago; Noble for Detroit. Assists—Couture, Cook, Graham for Chicago; Goodfellow for Detroit. Referees—B. R. Corbeau, Penetang, and D. A. Ritchie, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

BRODIL SCORES UNEXPECTED WIN

Defeats Cohalan in Class C Squash Tennis

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Frank V. Brodil, of the Columbia University Club, scored the greatest surprise victory of the tournament so far, in defeating P. J. Cohalan, of the New York Athletic Club team, to enter the third round of the National Class C squash tennis championship at the Harvard Club on Saturday, by a score of 5—15, 15—11, 15—13. Cohalan, who has headed the New York Athletic Club team all season, has lost only one encounter, while Brodil, a minor member, first of the Park Avenue Squash Club team, and later of the Columbia University Club, was not expected even to extend the leading seeded player of the tourney. But his style of game was better fitted to the Harvard Club courts, and as he developed his play in the second and third games, he outgeneraled the Mercury Foot star, and finally captured the match with one last perfect placement which Cohalan never even touched.

Another surprise Columbia Club victory was frustrated when C. R. Ince, after winning the first game of his third round match from R. A. Leyendecker, also of the New York Athletic Club team, and reaching match point in the second, defaulted to the Mercury Foot man, the score being 4—15, 16—17. Ince was leaving for a trip today, so defaulted to Leyendecker rather than to his next opponent.

The entire second round was completed on Saturday, 26 matches being completed on three courts in five hours, with great credit to the committee, as well as to John Jacobs the Harvard Club professional, who assigned the courts. All the other favorites came through, though several had harder battles than was anticipated.

MISSOURI IS EASY WINNER IN 'BIG SIX'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORMAN, Okla.—University of Missouri defeated University of Oklahoma 37 to 20 here Saturday night to retain the leadership in the "Big Six" Conference basketball race. It was Missouri's fourth consecutive win and Oklahoma's fifth straight Conference defeat.

MISSOURI	OKLAHOMA
Welsh, Morgan, lf	
rg, Noble, Jerome, Davidson	
Huhn, rf ....lg, Roberts, Culbertson	
Baker, Campbell, c	
c, Churchill, Graalman, Tryon	
Waldorf, Collings, lg ....rf, Grady, May	
Craig, rg ....lf, Meyer	

Score—University of Missouri 37, University of Oklahoma 20. Goals from floor—Craig 5, Waldorf 3, Collings 3, Welsh 2, Huhn 2 for Missouri; Meyer 3, Culbertson 3, Grady, Noble for Oklahoma. Goals from foul—Welsh 3, Craig 3, Collings for Missouri; Meyer 2, Grady, Culbertson for Oklahoma. Referee—E. C. Quigley. Umpire—J. B. Old.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—In 40 minutes of fast and remarkable floor play, Kansas State Agricultural College defeated the University of Nebraska basketball team here Saturday night, 46 to 42. The Kansas team got off to a poor start, but took the lead after eight minutes of play and at the half had a lead of 25 to 24. Ray Russell '31, forward, carried the brunt of the offense for the visitors, in the first half scoring seven field goals. Russell made remarkable shots from near the center of the floor.

KANSAS STATE	NEBRASKA
Nigro, lf ....rg, Witte, Hokuf	
Russell, rf ....lg, Lewandowski	
Conkrite, Richardson, c ....c, Maclay	
Auker, lg ....rf, Grace	
Richardson, Freeman, rg ....lf, Fisher	

The score—Kansas State Agricultural College 46, University of Nebraska 42. Goals from floor—Nigro 8, Russell 8, Conkrite 3, Richardson, Auker for Kansas State; Maclay 7, Fisher 5, Grace, Hokuf, Lewandowski for Nebraska. Goals from foul—Conkrite 3, Nigro for Kansas State; Maclay 5, Fisher 2, Hokuf 2, Grace 2, Lewandoski for Nebraska. Referee—Dwight Ream, Washburn. Umpire—Lee Edmonds, Ottawa.

HUBBARD TO BE RELIEVED

Charles J. Hubbard Jr. '24, coach of the Harvard 150-pound crews, has asked to be relieved from all responsibility this spring on account of business, according to an announcement by H. W. Clark, assistant director of athletics. Coach E. A. Wachter will take over Hubbard's duties, assisted by graduates, and will also coach the dormitory crews.

TILDEN EASILY WINS WATCH

CANNES, France (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d easily defeated Herman Artens, Austria's second ranking player, in the final round of the Cannes tennis tournament today. The scores of the one-sided match were 6—0, 6—2, 6—0. The American champion was playing in the best form he has yet shown on the Riviera.

ROSEBOROUGH WINS TRAPSHOOT

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Shooting from the 21-yard line, George M. Roseborough of Ashland, O., won the Dixie handicap, feature event of the final day's program of the Dixie Handicap Trapshooting tournament, breaking 94 out of 100 targets on Saturday.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Amherst 3, Alumni 2.
West Point 7, Vermont 2.
Norwich 1, Union 1.
Bates 2, New Hampshire 0.
Bishops 7, Dartmouth 2.
Boston H. C. 6, M. A. C. 4.

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MISS PALFREY WINS SINGLES

Comes From Behind to Defeat Mrs. Jessup in Straight Sets, 7-5, 6-2

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Ability to keep on playing, although prospects of winning seemed to be out of the question, brought victory to Miss Marianne Palfrey of Brookline, United States indoor girl champion last year, Saturday afternoon, in the singles competition of the United States women's indoor tennis championship tournament held on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club.

Miss Palfrey, who is the youngest player ever to win the national women's indoor title, defeated Mrs. John B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., a former titleholder, in straight sets, 7—5, 6—2, after Mrs. Jessup scored a lead of five games to love in the first set. In the sixth game Miss Palfrey trailed at 30—40 on her own service, but won after the game went to deuce twice. From then on Miss Palfrey held the upper hand, winning seven straight games for the first set of the match. The second went to Miss Palfrey with the loss of only two games.

Her younger sister, Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, paired with Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, and retained the women's doubles title they won last year, by defeating Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham and Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston, 6—3, 6—2. Mrs. Wightman has now won 30 United States national tennis titles.

The mixed doubles tennis title was retained by Miss Margaret Blake of Lenox and Richard Harte of Boston when they came from behind to defeat Miss Marianne Palfrey and Richard T. Murphy of Utica, N. Y., and a student of Harvard University, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES
Final Round

Miss Marianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., 7—5, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. George W. Wightman and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, and Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, 6—3, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round

Miss Margaret Blake, Lenox, Mass., and Richard Harte, Boston, defeated Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, and Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

HARVARD CLUB MOVES INTO A TIE FOR LEAD

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS ASSOCIATION STANDING
Class A

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Union Boat Club	18	12	.600
Harvard Club	21	14	.600
*Harvard University	15	13	.536
*Newton Centre	15	18	.455
Tennis and Racquet	9	21	.300

*Two matches to be played.

Harvard Club moved into a tie for first place in the interclub race of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association over the week-end as the result of its victory over Tennis and Racquet Club, 4 to 1. The other match in Class A went to Harvard University, which team defeated Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club, 3 to 0, with two matches still to be played.

Scores in the Class C league, which is headed by Lincoln's Inn Society, were: Weston 5, Tennis and Racquet 0; Newton Club 3, University Club 2; Harvard University 5, Harvard Freshmen 0; Country Day School 3, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 2; Boston Athletic Association 4, Newton Centre 1; Lincoln's Inn 4, Harvard Club 1; Union Boat Club 5, Walkover Club 0.

Class D is headed by two teams—Harvard Business School Faculty and Union Boat Club. Scores of the matches over the week-end were: Harvard Club 4, Harvard Business School 1; Union Boat Club 5, Weston 0; M. I. T. 3, Newton Club 2; Salem 4, Country Day School 1; University Club 4, Harvard Medical 1; Newton Y. M. C. A. 5, Harvard Freshmen 0; Quincy 3, Lincoln's Inn 2; Harvard Business Faculty 5, Boston A. A. 0.

HIGH JUMP MARK BETTERED

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Bert A. Nelson, Butler University high jumper, bettered the world indoor record in his event on Saturday, during a dual meet with University of Notre Dame. Nelson leaped 6ft. 6⅝in., a quarter of an inch better than the official mark set by Harold M. Osborn, Illinois athletic club star. Coach Herman Phillips of the Butler team announced he would seek recognition of the performance as a world indoor record. Notre Dame won the meet, overwhelming the Bull Dogs, 71 to 15.

ARGENTINE POLO TEAM WINS

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Piling up a five-goal lead in the first two chukkers, the Argentine polo team won its way to the finals of the Pacific coast open championships on Sunday, by defeating the Rancho San Carlos quartet, 10 to 5. The Hurricanes from New York and the Midwick team, Los Angeles, will contest Wednesday to decide which will meet the South Americans in the final tilt next Sunday.

EASTERN GIRLS UNSCORED ON

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—The United States Field Hockey Association team of girl stars from the East set a remarkable record in not having been scored upon on their tour of California, Oregon and Washington. The All-American girls' team Friday night defeated a picked squad of University of Washington co-eds 17 to 0 here, in its last hockey game on the Pacific coast. The eastern stars are to head for home from Seattle.

Tulsa Advances to Second in League

Defeats Duluth, 2-1—St. Paul and Minneapolis Also Win Association Games

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	13	3	8	42	35	35
Tulsa	10	11	8	51	48	31
Duluth	8	13	10	48	55	29
St. Paul	10	9	10	55	53	29
St. Louis	9	10	11	58	68	28
Minneapolis	11	6	14	55	50	28

RESULTS SUNDAY
Minneapolis 4, St. Louis 1.
Tulsa 2, Duluth 1.
St. Paul 5, Kansas City 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—Defeating Duluth's Hornets, 2 to 1 in a slow and comparatively uninteresting series opener here Sunday night, Tulsa's champion Oilers, climbed up into undisputed possession of second place in the American Hockey Association standing. Both teams scored in the opening period with Tulsa adding the second and winning goals midway in the second session. The summary:

TULSA	DULUTH
Moffatt, Metcalfe, lw	
rw, Forslund, Merrill	
Sheppard, McPherson, c ..c, Scott, Mitchell	
Johnson, Marker, rw	
lw, R. Green, Goodman	
Hansen, Borland, ld ....rd, Davis, Dailey	
Williams, rd ....ld, Langlois, Bergi	
McCusker, g ....g, Turner	

Score—Tulsa 5, Duluth 1. Goals—McPherson, Sheppard for Tulsa; Langlois for Duluth. Referee—Ambrose Moran. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Kansas City hockey team, leader of the American Hockey Association championship race, received its worst defeat of the season Sunday night at the hands of the St. Paul Hawks. With the match scoreless for the first two periods, the team from the north passed, smashed and shot its way to an easy triumph in the final period, winning the first of a two-game series, 5 to 0, before a crowd of 6000 persons. The play of Thorsteinson, St. Paul wing, was outstanding. He accounted for three of his team's goals. The summary:

ST. PAUL	KANSAS CITY
Morrison, Thorsteinson, lw	
rw, McCormick, St. John	
Des Jardins, c ....c, Campbell, Mitchell	
Conroy, Wilson, rw ..lw, Ranger, Dunfield	
Kennie, Rommes, ld ..rd, McLeod, Munro	
Mulligan, Sands, rd ....ld, Halderson	
Stark, g ....g, Bryne	

Score—St. Paul 5, Kansas City 0. Goals—Thorsteinson 3, Conroy 2 for St. Paul. Assists—Des Jardins 2, Wilson, Mulligan for St. Paul. Referee—John Hughes, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The defense of the St. Louis Flyers wilted under the force of a belated attack by the Minneapolis sextet here Sunday night and the visitors won 4 to 1. The Flyers led 1 to 0, but with little more than six minutes of playing time remaining, Coutu scored the tying goal, unassisted. This was followed by Denneny's unassisted goal, while a pass, Crawford to Burns, added another. The final goal was made by Coutu, unassisted. The only St. Louis goal was scored by Breen on a pass from Coach Jamieson. The summary:

MINNEAPOLIS	ST. LOUIS
Stuart, Crawford, Burns, lw	
rw, Headley, Boileau	
Denneny, c ....c, Goyer, Acaster	
DePaul, Westwick, Gordon, rw	
lw, Hill, Powley	
Adams, ld ....rd, Clark, Breen	
Coutu, rd ....ld, Jamieson, Cameron	
Grant, g ....g, Kearney	

Score—Minneapolis 4, St. Louis 1. Goals—Coutu 2, Denneny, Burns for Minneapolis; Breen for St. Louis. Assist—Crawford for Minneapolis; Jamieson for St. Louis. Referee—Alex Irwin, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

OREGON DOWNS OREGON STATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—The University of Oregon basketball team defeated the Oregon State Agricultural College quintet, 37 to 29, in a Pacific Coast Conference game here Saturday night and brought the Oregon State team down from a tie for second place in the standings. After a brilliant attack in the opening minutes of play the Oregon State five fell behind in scoring and an Oregon drive headed by J. F. Eberhardt '31, center, and W. H. Keenan '32, guard, got under way and Oregon held a 23-to-13 margin at half time.

OREGON	OREGON STATE
Levoff, lf ....rg, Fagans	
Keenan, rf ....lg, Grayson, Duffy	
Fletcher, Eberhardt, c c, Whitlock, Lyman	
Horner, Stevens, lg ..rf, Callahan, Merril	
Olinger, Dolp, rg ....lf, Ballard, Torson	

Score—University of Oregon 37, Oregon State Agricultural College 29. Goals from floor—Eberhardt 6, Keenan 3, Levoff 3, Olinger, Stevens for Oregon; Torson 3, Lyman 2, Grayson 2, Ballard, Callahan, Merril for Oregon State. Goals from foul—Keenan 4, Levoff 2, Eberhardt, Horner, Stevens for Oregon; Torson 3, Lyman 2, Grayson 2, Ballard, Duffy for Oregon State. Referee—A. French. Umpire—Eldon Jeene.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. —In a fast game marked by clear defensive playing, the University of California at Los Angeles defeated the Stanford University Cardinals by the score of 20 to 15 here Saturday night.

U. C. L. A.	STANFORD
Wilds, lf ....rg, Rothert, Rowley	
Soest, Von Hagen, rf ....lg, Reynolds	
Knowles, c ....c, McCandless, Hawkins	
Shy, lg ....rf, Tyler, Fawcett	
Lubin, rg ....lf, Berg	

Score—University of California at Los Angeles 20, Stanford University 15. Goals from floor—Von Hagen 2, Knowles 2, Shy, Wilds for U. C. L. A.; McCandless 3, Tyler, Fawcett, Hawkins for Stanford. Goals from foul—Von Hagen 3, Knowles 2, Shy 2, Wilds for U. C. L. A.; Tyler 2, Rothert for Stanford. Referee—Paul Neill. Umpire—William Cox.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—The University of Washington took the leadership of the Northern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference here Saturday night, by defeating State College of Washington, 35 to 19.

WASHINGTON	WASH. STATE
Swanson, Nelson, lf	
rg, McLarney, Nugent	
Jaloff, rf ....lg, Van Tuyl, Pesco	
McClary, Rutherford, c	
c, Endslow, Heine	
Cairney, Grithsch, lg ..rf, Halsten, Carlson	
Peterson, West, rg ..lf, Buckley, Carlson	

Score—University of Washington 35, State College of Washington 19. Goals from floor—Swanson 5, Jaloff 4, Peterson 2, McClary 2, Cairney for Washington; Halsten 3, McClarney 2, Endslow, Van Tuyl for Washington State. Goals from foul—Jaloff 2, McClary 2, Nelson 2, Rutherford for Washington; Halsten, McClarney, Buckley, Nelson, Pesco for Washington State. Referee—W. E. Mulligan. Umpire—Gebe Kunz.

YALE CLUB KEEPS PACE WITH LEADER

Defeats Montclair Athletics in Class B Squash Tennis

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS
CLASS B TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
City Athletic Club	8	0	39	17	1.000
Yale Club	8	1	42	20*	.888
Crescent A. C.	6	3	39	24	.667
New York A. C.	5	3	31	25	.625
Montclair A. C.	4	4	34	22	.500
Harvard Club	4	4	27	29	.500
Princeton Club	3	5	25	31	.375
Short Hills Club	3	5	18	38	.375
Columbia U. C.	2	6	22	34	.250
Fraternity S. T. C.	1	7	20	36	.125
Park Avenue S. C.	1	7	17	38*	.125

*One match unplayed.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Yale Club, the only team which can still overtake the unbeaten City Athletic Club in the metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship, kept pace with the leaders when it won its postponed match with Montclair Athletic Club on the courts of the latter on Saturday, 4 to 3.

The local team fought hard, and only a brilliant recovery by L. H. Sonneborn, the Yale Club leader, after John R. Fritts Jr. was within a point of winning in straight games, saved the visitors. Fritts had won the first game and was leading at 14 to 13 in the second. The Yale Club star, however, took the service on the next rally, and, tying the score at 14—all and forcing extra points, took the game, and also the deciding game and match, 15—17, 17—15, 15—9. The summary:

YALE CLUB 4, MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 3

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale, defeated J. R. Fritts Jr., Montclair, 15—17, 17—15, 15—9.
J. S. Davidson, Yale, defeated C. F. Brown, Montclair, 15—9, 18—13.
Lambert Prettyman, Yale, defeated R. B. Luchars, Montclair, 15—9, 15—5.
J. F. Callanan, Montclair, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale, 15—10, 15—9.
E. L. Winpenny, Montclair, defeated W. W. Holden Jr., Yale, 15—12, 15—9.
Kenneth Ward, Yale, defeated C. C. Halsey, Montclair, 15—6, 15—5.
J. G. Waldron, Montclair, defeated Prescott Evarts, Yale, 15—12, 15—11.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULTS
Annapolis 50, Rutgers 15.
Purdue 30, Wabash 36.

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IOWA IS BACK IN CONFERENCE

College Was Suspended From the 'Big Ten' for Just One Month

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Once more it is the "Big Ten." University of Iowa has been reinstated in the Intercollegiate Conference. Athletic relations with the Iowa institution, because of the latter's violation of the code regarding subsidizing athletes, were suspended just one month, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1. Iowa lost out on basketball, baseball and football schedules for the present year as a result of this action; but it may yet schedule a few dual meets in track, swimming, wrestling and gymnastics and participate in the Conference championships in these sports.

Iowa was advised by the faculty committee meeting here that it should not seek the reinstatement of 27 athletes which it disqualified in December after the final severance of relations was disclosed. These students are declared to have received aid from "student loan" and "special work" funds because they were athletes. Iowa has indicated it would seek the reinstatement of 11 of these students who are still in college, on the plea that they are not to blame, as they were led by the athletic authorities to believe such aid was approved.

After a 4½-hour session the Faculty Committee emerged from the meeting here with the following resolution:

"Whereas the Conference is satisfied that the athletic authorities at Iowa have re-established the principle of faculty control and are endeavoring earnestly to correct the conditions which led to the suspension of athletic relations;

"And whereas, although there is reason to suspect that certain forces outside the administration are still resorting to improper methods of aiding athletes, the Conference has confidence in the ability and determination of the Iowa authorities to ascertain the facts and to deal effectively with such abuses as may be found to exist.

"Therefore, resolved that athletic relations with Iowa be reasumed, effective at once."

A supplementary statement was read as follows:

"It is the opinion of this meeting that Iowa authorities be informed that it would be inadvisable to apply for the reinstatement to eligibility of those athletes disqualified on Dec. 11, 1929."

Iowa was first made the subject of action last May, when it was suspended effective Jan. 1. A short time later it applied for a reconsideration of the edict, and it was given a hearing, but the ukase was not lifted. It tried again for removal of the ouster early in December, but the faculty committee felt that Iowa had done nothing to change the situation. Shortly thereafter the athletic council bowed to the Conference demands for the first time by disqualifying the athletes. Early in January the faculty eligibility committee visited Iowa City, looked over the situation and left with the enigmatic statement that it felt Iowa had been correct in disqualifying the athletes.

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Optimists Win and Hold First Place

METROPOLITAN INDOOR POLO CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	L	P.C.
Optimists	3	0	1.000
Pennsylvania M. C.	4	1	.800
Brooklyn R. & D. C.	2	1	.667
101st Cavalry	2	1	.667
Squadron A	1	3	.250
West Point Officers	0	1	.000
The Riding Club	0	2	.000
Peter Pan Club	0	3	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Optimist indoor polo trio, organized and headed by F. W. C. Guest, practically clinched the metropolitan indoor polo championship on Saturday evening, when it defeated the strong team of the Brooklyn Riding & Driving Club, last year open champions, 10½ to 6½, on the arena of the 101st Cavalry, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening.

One Hundred and First Cavalry climbed up into a tie for third place with the losers, by defeating the Peter Pan Club, 18½ to 5½. Pennsylvania Military College is now in second position. The summary:

OPTIMISTS	BROOKLYN R. & D. C.
No. 1—Raymond Guest	Carl Pflug
No. 2—F. W. C. Guest	Gerard Smith
Back—Lieut. McDowell Jones	
W. A. Sackman	

Score—Optimists 10½, Riding & Driving 6½. Goals—R. Guest, F. Guest 2, Jones 5, pony, by handicap 2, for Optimists; Pflug 2, Smith 3, Sackman 2, for Riding & Driving. Fouls—R. Guest against Optimists; Sackman against Riding & Driving. Referee—Gilbert Wilson. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

101ST CAVALRY	PETER PAN
No. 1—Milton Kornblum	David Evans
No. 2—J. P. Wallace	A. W. Kinny
Back—W. R. Brachtel	Herbert Lee

Score—101st Cavalry 18½, Peter Pan 5½. Goals—Kornblum 9, Wallace 5, Brachtel 3, handicap 2, for 101st Cavalry; Kinney 3, Lee 2, Evans for Peter Pan. Fouls—Brachtel, against 101st Cavalry; Evans against Peter Pan. Referee—Gilbert Wilson. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT
Yale 12, West Point 10.

Park Savings Bank
"The Community Bank"
Under Sup

IRREGULARITY DEVELOPS IN STOCK MARKET

Steel Touches New Peak for Year but Recedes—Tone Buoyant Most of Day

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NEW YORK—Financial markets were mixed today, emphasizing the unsatisfactory elements and uncertainties in the present situation. Stocks were buoyant during the greater part of the day. The turnover was near 4,000,000 shares, the largest in some time. During the forenoon activity was so great that the tape fell about 15 minutes behind the market. A profit-taking reaction marked the closing hour and volume fell off.

Bonds were irregular and the tone of the call money market was a trifle firmer.

More important than securities for the moment, because of the possible long-distance effects, was the continued decline in commodity prices. Wheat sagged nearly 3 cents a bushel, while cotton sagged $2.50 a bale. Such a decline in either market is important at any time, but, inasmuch as the day's weakness follows several weeks of retreating prices, the situation is far from a favorable one. Wheat is now considerably below $1 a bushel at primary markets.

In spite of the rise in trading volume, the majority of commission houses report only a moderate increase in public trading. They lay advances partly to short covering and professional operations and partly to investment buying. Some houses say they have recently placed large orders for stocks at prices a bit under current quotations, and that such stocks will go into strong hands on reactions.

Standing Low

It is true that the bulk of the rise has taken place in the soundest stocks on the list, as General Electric, American Telephone, Steel, United Gas Improvement, Norfolk & Western, Atchison, New York Central, National Biscuit, American Can, General Motors and Consolidated Gas.

These issues were leaders today and were joined by stocks which have lain dormant for some time, American Radiator, for instance, was a buoyant stock, and so was Commercial Solvents. A drive against the shorts was made around midday in the coppers and International Nickel responded to heavy buying. As a group, the rails were up from 1 to 4 points, the trading taking place mostly among the highly priced issues. Chemicals were mixed, and so were the oils and motors. Profit taking held down the farm implements, but amusement shares kept firm.

The strong position of the Federal Reserve banks and the large liquidation of loans on securities which has been accomplished by the member banks in recent weeks is bound to keep to the front the question of a lower Federal Reserve Bank discount rate. And so long as the fall in commodity prices continues, and it seems to be gathering momentum, such a consideration will have a far greater import than merely that of a stock market factor.

Foreign exchanges were slow and generally weaker. Sterling is now below par, and at the lowest quotation in months, supporting the belief that large sums of British money are being invested in our security markets.

Call money remained at 4½ per cent and failed to weaken later. However, firmness was apparent only in the call market and was regarded as temporary. There were a few transfers of out-of-town bank funds home, and local banks were obliged to withdraw from the market some $25,000,000 largely for that reason. In addition, payment was due today on an issue of $30,000,000 Associated Gas and Electric bonds. High banking authorities expect the market to continue easy.

The action of Government bonds today reinforced their opinions. Meanwhile bids for time money were lowered a quarter of 1 per cent.

Rails in Demand

Contrary to all expectations, the reduction in bill rate yields announced last Friday proved to be a disappointment so far as bringing out the supply of documents held by banks. If the supply of acceptances does not increase in the next few days a reduction in yield rates to a 3¾ per cent asking basis for 90 days may be forced upon the market by the moderate supply and continued heavy investment demand.

Rail shares were mostly higher, featured by Atchison and the Van Sweringen group. Market prognosticators, commission house letter writers and telephone advisers were freely picking rails to advance.

Nothing new has developed in the general railroad situation, but the fact that the industrial averages have reached a new peak since the break leads those who pay attention to such matters to think that the rails should follow suit. If they do, the chartists will say that the bull market indicator given by the industrials has been "confirmed."

FALL RIVER CLOTH MARKET IS QUIET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER—The cloth market was quiet last week as compared to the previous week, due mainly to the weakness of the cotton market.

A moderate volume of business was nevertheless reported in marquisettes, both plain and fancies, wide and narrow odds in print cloth styles, certain fancies of print yarn constructions, sateens and 36-inch styles.

Sateens have been traded in at 10⅞ and 10½ cents for 4.37s, and 9⅞ and 9½ cents for 4.70s, and the 36-inch business was at full prices.

Print cloth prices are quoted as follows: 38½-inch, 64x60, 4c; 39-inch, 56x44, 6⅝c; 27-inch, 64x60, 5¼c; 27-inch, 56x52, 4¾c; 25-inch, 40⅝x32, 3⅛c.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Jno. F. Clark & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Sale	Prev. Close
Mar.	16.20	16.22	15.85	15.96		16.38
May	16.44	16.45	16.08	16.22		16.60
July	16.68	16.70	16.31	16.42		16.83
Oct.	16.86	16.86	16.52	16.59		17.03
Dec.	16.96	16.98	16.65	16.73		17.15
Jan.	17.02	17.04	16.75	16.75		

Spots 16.10, down 40 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar.	16.03	16.06	15.61	15.75	16.21
May	16.30	16.32	15.87	16.01	16.46
July	16.53	16.55	16.13	16.26	16.69
Oct.	16.73	16.75	16.32	16.45	16.88

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar.	16.13	16.13	15.78	15.88	*16.28
May	16.39	16.39	16.00	16.11	*16.56
July	16.63	16.63	16.25	16.35	16.78
Oct.	16.82	16.83	16.43	16.59	16.97

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar.	8.70	8.70	8.51	8.53	8.67
May	8.81	8.81	8.62	8.64	8.77
July	8.88	8.88	8.72	8.73	8.87
Oct.	8.95	8.95	8.88	8.89	8.91
Dec.	8.98	8.99	8.88	8.88	8.95
Jan.	8.97	8.97	8.89	8.89	

Spots 8.91, up 6 points. Tone at close barely steady. Sales 4000; (American) 3000.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 3	Last Feb. 1
33⅜	22	..	Abitibi	100	26½	26½	26½	26¼
73⅝	64⅞	6	Abitibi pf	300	72	71	71	..
57½	45	..	Ab & Straus	200	56	56	56	57½
108½	104	7	Ab & Str pf	20	108½	108½	108½	..
29¾	23⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	3900	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	29⅝
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	300	19½	18⅝	18⅝	19⅜
⅞	½	..	Ahumada	1600	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
131¾	118	3f	Air Reduc	600	125⅞	122⅝	122⅞	125⅞
32	21	2½f	Airway El	400	29⅞	29	29⅞	29
2½	1⅝	..	Ajax Rubber	200	2⅛	2	2	2
9⅛	7½	..	Alaska Jun	100	8½	8½	8½	8¼
10⅞	8¼	..	Albany PWP	500	10½	10½	10½	..
29½	23	..	Alleghany	30000	29½	28⅛	28⅝	23
99½	95½	5½	Allegh pf ww	800	100¾	99	99⅝	98½
282	255⅜	6§	Allied Chem	300	280	276	276	281
60	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	700	59½	57⅝	58½	58
32	30	3	AL Port Cem	200	31	31	31	31
21⅞	18	2	Amerada	300	20	19¾	20	..
7¾	7	..	Am Ag Ch	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
32⅜	27¼	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	30	29	29	..
83½	77	2§	Am Bk Note	200	82	81½	81⅞	80
63	61	3	Am Bk N pf	10	61	61	61	..
12	7	..	Am Beet S	100	8	8	8	..
45¼	40¼	..	Am Bosch	400	44⅞	43⅞	44⅞	43⅞
50¼	46⅜	2.40	Am Brake	200	50⅛	50	50	50
14⅜	8⅝	..	Am Br Bov	3500	14⅜	13	13	13⅞
68½	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	70	68½	65	65	67⅛
131⅜	117¼	4§	Am Can	5300	131⅜	129⅛	129⅛	130⅜
82	78½	6	Am Car & F	100	80	80	80	80
46	36⅜	2§	Am Chicle	400	44	43	43	43
33	26⅜	1.60§	Am Com Alc	600	29⅞	28⅜	28⅜	29⅞
46	35	..	Em Europn	400	46	45	46	45
99¼	88⅝	..	Am & FPw	8000	96¼	93½	93⅝	95⅝
108¼	107	7	Am & FP 7	100	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	..
98	93¼	7	Am & FP 2pf	100	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96½
39½	26½	2§	Am Ice	400	37	36⅜	36⅜	36½
42⅛	35⅝	2§	Am Int Corp	2400	42⅛	41½	41⅝	41
2⅜	2	..	Am La Fr	400	2⅜	2½	2⅝	2½
32¼	30	..	Am La Fr pf	70	33	32	33	..
105	89⅛	8	Am Loco	400	100	99¼	99⅜	100½
48⅜	43	3	Am Metals	1000	46⅞	46¼	46⅞	46½
69⅞	65	7	Am Nat G pf	30	69	67	69	69
91¾	77	1§	Am Pw&Lt	2300	91¼	88	88½	90
83⅜	87	5	Am P&L pf st	300	83¼	83⅛	83¼	..
36½	30⅛	1½	Am Radiat	4400	36½	34	35⅝	34⅜
25⅛	20½	..	Am Repub	400	24⅝	22½	23⅝	22¼
91⅜	80½	2§	Am Roll Mill	500	91⅜	89	89½	91¾
1	½	..	Gen R Mill rts	200	1	⅞	⅞	1
62½	59	5	Am Saf Raz	200	62½	62¼	62½	62½
77½	69⅞	4	Am Smelt	1700	77½	73⅞	76	74⅛
50⅞	44½	3	Am Stl Fnd	500	49⅜	49	49	49½
118¾	115	3§	Am Stl F pf	200	118¾	118¾	118¾	..
49¼	46½	2§	Am Stores	100	49	49	49	49¼
66	60⅛	5	Am Sugar	200	66	65	66	65
107	104	7	Am Sugar pf	100	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	..
27	26½	5	Am Tel&Cab	30	26¾	26¾	26¾	..
231¾	216	6	Am Tel&T	2600	231⅝	226⅝	227⅛	230
131½	125	8	Am Type	200	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛	130¼
111	108	7	Am Type pf	30	110	109¼	109¼	..
97⅜	88⅛	1§	Am Wat W	300	95½	94⅛	94⅜	95
11⅜	7½	..	Am Wool	400	10⅝	10¼	10½	10½
34½	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	400	27⅞	27¼	27¼	28¾
17⅝	8¾	..	Am Zinc	700	17⅞	16	16½	15⅝
79⅞	56	6	Am Zinc pf	400	78	77	78	..
48	40	3	Anac Wire	100	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	44⅛
79¼	69⅝	7	Anaconda	7000	78⅝	75¾	76⅞	76
48⅛	33	2.40	Anchor Cap	1700	45⅞	44¼	44¼	44⅛
36⅜	31⅛	3	Andes Cop	200	35	34	35	..
27⅝	24⅜	2	Arch Dan	200	26⅝	25	25½	25¼
8⅜	5⅜	..	Arm Ill A	2100	8⅜	5⅝	6¼	5⅝
8⅝	6½	..	Arnold Cons	200	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅝
95½	90	..	Art Loom pf	20	95	98	98	..
28⅞	24⅜	1½	Art Metals	100	27⅝	27½	27½	..
42	36¼	4	Asso Apparl	200	40½	40	40	..
34⅞	28	2§	Asso Dry G	300	34½	33⅜	33½	34½
238⅜	219⅜	10	Atchison	700	238⅛	236½	236½	232⅜
80⅜	72¼	..	Atl G&WI	400	78½	77⅜	78	78⅝
39⅞	34¼	1f	Atl Refin	2400	39⅝	38⅝	38⅞	39
90⅜	81½	4§	Atlas Powd	200	86	85⅞	85½	..
104⅞	101	6	Atlas Pwd pf	10	102¼	102¼	102¼	..
236	175½	4§	Auburn Auto	700	236	229	229	231
6¼	3⅜	5⅝	Austin N	200	..	4¼	4¼	4⅜
31⅛	24	..	Austin N pf	200	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
8	4½	..	Auto Sales	1000	5½	5½	5½	..
21	15	3	Auto Sales pf	200	15	15	15	..
6⅜	4⅜	..	Aviation	200	5½	5¼	5½	5¼

—B—

34⅝	30½	1⅜	Baldwin	4000	33½	32⅜	33	32⅝
116	111	7	Baldwin pf	20	115⅞	114½	114½	..
119⅜	115	7	Balt & O	2600	119	117	117	118¾
81	75½	..	Balt & O pf	100	80½	80½	80½	..
1⅜	1⅛	..	Balt & O rts	21500	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	..
70¼	63	3½	Bangor&A	600	70⅜	70	70	..
112	110	7	Bangor&A pf	10	111	111	111	..
24½	21⅝	2§	Barnsdall A	600	23¾	23	23	22¾
16⅜	..	..	Beacon Oil	100	15½	15½	15½	..
77	67½	4	Beatrice	200	74	72½	72½	72⅝
41½	32⅞	2	Bendix	2600	41⅞	40	40⅜	41⅜
35⅜	31⅜	2	Best & Co	800	36⅜	35½	35⅝	35⅝
102⅝	92	6	Beth Steel	500	101⅞	100	100⅛	101⅝
127	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	200	126¼	126	126	126
56⅜	47⅝	3f	Bohn Alum	1100	56⅝	52½	54⅝	52
45⅞	35	..	Booth Fish	200	45	45	45	45
67½	60¼	3	Borden	800	67½	66½	66⅝	67
41⅜	32⅞	4	Borg Warner	1500	41⅜	39½	39½	41⅜
17⅛	14¼	..	Briggs	12600	17¼	16¼	16¼	16½
27	21¼	2	Briggs & Str	100	27	25⅞	27	25⅞
2¼	1⅝	..	Brit Steel	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
16⅞	13	..	Brockway	300	15⅜	14⅝	15¼	14⅜
71⅝	63	4	Bklyn Man T	400	70	69½	69½	70
13⅞	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
148¼	131	5	Bkyn Un G	100	146½	141⅜	141½	147
41⅛	40	3	Brown Shoe	200	40½	40⅜	40⅜	..
113½	111½	3	Brown Sh pf	10	113	113	113	..
20⅜	13⅜	3	Buns Baike	400	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
23⅝	15	..	Bruns Term	600	20½	19½	20½	..
26⅝	22⅜	1	Bucyrus	700	26⅜	25	25⅝	25¼
112	107⅝	7	Bucyrus pf	50	111	111	111	..
37⅞	33⅜	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	37½	36⅞	36⅞	37¼
127⅞	99	..	Budd Mfg	700	127⅛	122	122⅝	40
40½	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	100	40⅜	39	39	40
30⅜	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	100	29⅜	28¼	29⅜	..
99½	95	7	Burns Br pf	10	99½	99½	99½	..
50⅝	43¼	.80§	Burroughs	500	49½	48¼	48⅝	49¼
41¼	36	2§	Bush Term	100	40⅞	40¼	40⅞	40⅜
108	100¼	7	Bush Term pf	10	106½	106½	106½	..
3⅜	3	.50	Butte Cop	500	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5¼	4½	..	Butte & Sup	100	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
22	16½	..	Buttercilk	100	22	21½	22	20⅞
95⅝	84	..	Byers	300	85¼	80⅝	81⅝	85½

—C—

70⅞	66⅝	4	Calif Pack	100	70	69½	69¾	70½
1	1	..	Callahan	100	2⅛	1⅝	2	1⅞
27	19	2	Campbell	200	27	24½	27	24
89⅞	81⅜	10	Calu & Ariz	600	85½	84	85½	84
33⅜	29	4½	Calu & Hecla	200	31½	30	31	30⅛
71⅜	63⅜	5	Canada Dry	100	71⅜	70	70½	71¼
202	187⅝	10	Can Pac	2000	200	200	200	199
32½	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	20	32½	32	32	32
206	178⅝	..	Capital Adm	100	22	22	22	19¾
249⅞	192¼	6	Case Thresh	200	242	235½	235⅝	243⅜
63⅜	54	3	Caterpillar	400	63⅞	62	63⅞	63
75	62	6½	Cav-Dbbs pf	10	74½	74½	74½	74½
55½	55½	3	Celotex	1600	55¼	48½	50	53⅞
27¼	21	1½	Cen Aguirre	200	24¾	24	24⅝	24⅝
34⅝	30¾	2	Cen Alloy	200	33	32½	32½	32⅝
110	108	7	Cen Alloy pf	60	108	107¼	107¼	..
315	279	8	Cen of NJ	100	315	315	315	308
8	4	..	Century Rib	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝
65⅜	59⅛	6	Cerro de P	2000	64⅜	62½	63⅜	63⅜
14	10	..	Cert-Teed	500	13⅝	14	14⅜	14
44¾	36	4.20	Checker Cab	400	42¾	40	40	42⅞
69½	63½	3	Ches Corp	400	70⅜	69¼	69⅞	68
217	203	10	Ches & Ohio	400	219⅞	217	219½	216¾
..	..	..	Chi & Alton	100	5½	5½	5½	..
15⅞	13⅜	..	Chi Gt West	700	15¼	14⅝	15⅝	15
40⅜	36⅞	..	Chi Gt W pf	200	39⅞	38⅜	38⅝	..
8⅜	5¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	7½	6¾	7½	..
47	36	..	Chi & E I pf	200	45	43¾	44	44
25½	24	..	Chi M&SP	800	25½	24⅞	24⅞	24½
45¼	41⅞	..	Chi M&SP	5100	44⅝	42⅜	43	43⅝
87⅜	84	5	Chi & NW	600	87⅜	85⅞	87⅛	86
32½	22½	..	Chi Pneu	200	30⅜	29½	29½	31
55⅞	51½	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	53⅞	53½	53⅜	53½
120½	114	7	Chi R I	400	120½	119½	119½	119
102	100¼	6	Chi R I 6%	100	101¾	101½	101¾	..
107⅞	107	7	Chi R I 7%	100	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	..
62½	57½	2.40	Childs	100	65⅛	62¼	64⅜	62¼
..	..	1.20	Christie Bro	50	123½	123½	123½	..
40	33¼	3	Chrysler	10600	40	38½	38⅝	38⅝
10¼	8⅜	1	City Stores	100	9	9	9	8⅞
41	30	5	Cluett Pbdy	600	34	32½	32½	33
146	133¼	4	Coca Cola	500	144½	144½	144½	145
50	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49½
28⅝	23⅝	..	Collins & A	600	28⅝	27½	27½	27
47⅜	36½	2	Colo F&I	600	46½	45¼	45⅜	45⅛
86⅜	70½	2§	Colum Gas	4700	86⅜	84½	85	84⅜
195⅜	168⅛	5§	Col Carbon	1100	195⅜	187	187	195
31¼	28	..	Col Carbon rt	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
31⅜	21⅝	.80	Col Graph N	2700	28⅜	27⅜	27⅝	28⅛
30½	23⅝	2	Com Cred	2000	31⅜	30	31	29⅞
85	76½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	10	85	84	85	82
39¾	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	200	39¾	39	39½	39
47⅜	36⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	600	47	46	46¼	46¼
31⅜	27¾	1	Com Sol	4000	31¼	29¼	30½	28⅜
14	123	4	Comwlth Pw	100	146	146	146	..
16⅜	12⅝	.60	Comwlth So	20200	16⅜	15⅞	16	16¼
49⅜	47⅜	2	Conde Nast	100	47⅛	47¼	47¼	47⅝
17⅝	13½	..	Congoleum	500	17⅞	16⅜	17⅜	16⅜
23	15½	2	Con Film	200	20⅜	20¼	20⅝	21
25	18	2	Con Film pf	100	23¾	23¼	23⅜	..
111⅜	96⅝	4	Con Gas	3000	111⅞	109	109	111¼
100⅜	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	100	100⅛	100⅛	..
57	49	6	Con Fr C pf	200	56	55	55	..
2	1	..	Con Textile	200	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
17½	12	1.20	Container A	100	17½	17½	17½	17
6	4¼	..	Container B	100	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
47½	39	..	Cont Bak A	300	47½	44¾	45⅜	44
6⅜	5⅝	..	Cont Bak B	800	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅞
90⅝	88	8	Cont Bak pf	200	90⅜	89½	90	89
59⅜	50¼	2½	Cont Can	400	59¼	57⅝	58	59¼
33¼	28	3	Cont Dia Fib	6500	33½	29	32½	28½
71	59	2	Cont Ins	900	71	69	69	69¼
57⅞	55⅜	..	Cont Motors	300	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
23⅞	21⅜	..	Cont Oil	600	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	23
33	27⅝	1	Cont Shares	200	31½	30½	31	31¼
99⅛	87⅞	3§	Corn Prod	6000	99⅛	97	97⅜	97⅜
33	24¼	2§	Coty	5500	33	31¼	31½	31⅛
29½	25½	2§	Cream of Wh	100	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27¼
22	10¼	1§	Crosley	100	16¼	16	16⅛	16
53⅞	45	..	Crown Cork	100	52¼	50¾	51⅞	51¼
17⅜	17⅜	..	Crown Zell	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	..
92½	86½	5§	Crucible	200	90⅞	90	90	90⅞
1	¾	..	Cuba Cane	100	1	⅞	⅞	1
3⅜	2	..	Cuba Cane pf	200	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2⅞
13½	9	..	Cuba Co	100	13⅜	13	13	13
65	55	..	Cuba Ry pf	200	56	55	55	..
1⅛	1⅛	..	Cuba C pf ct	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
8⅞	7⅛	..	Cub Am S	100	8¼	8¼	8½	8⅛
63½	58½	..	Cub Am S pf	20	61¼	61¼	61¼	..
48	45	4	Cudahy	200	46⅝	45¼	46⅝	45½
115⅞	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	300	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅝
16⅜	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	1500	16⅜	6⅞	7	6⅝
15⅝	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	1100	14⅜	13⅜	14¼	13⅜
72½	64	3½§	Cutler	7000	72½	70¼	72½	69

—D—

34⅛	28⅝	..	Davison	400	34	33⅜	34	33⅜
125	117	7	Deere pf	70	125	125	125	123¼
174½	161½	9	Del & Hud	200	172½	172	172⅜	171
142⅛	136	6§	Del Lac&W	1100	141½	140	141	139⅝
72	60	..	Denv RG pf	600	141½	140	141	139⅝
72	60	..	Denv RG pf	600	72½	69	72½	66
224	195⅝	8	Det Edison	300	224	220	220	219⅝
151	139	8	Diamond M	190	151	149	151	..
8⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	300	8	7⅞	8	7⅝
24¼	20¼	1.20	Dom Stores	100	24¼	24	24¼	..
130⅜	112⅛	4§	Dupont	3000	130⅜	126½	126⅞	128½
100⅜	97½	8	Duplan S pf	10	99	99	99	..

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 3	Last Feb. 1
101	100	5	Duquesne pf	100	100½	100½	100½	100½

—E—

196¼	175⅜	5§	East Kodak	200	195	190	198⅜	195
36⅞	27⅞	3	Eaton Axle	1200	36	35	35	35⅞
9⅛	7⅜	2½	Eitington	100	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	9⅛
55	41	6½	Eitington pf	100	55	50¼	50¼	..
110	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	5000	101	98⅝	99	99
..	..	7	El Auto L pf	2000	110	110	110	..
6¼	4⅛	..	Elec Boat	100	6¼	6	6	6⅛
60¼	49¼	1	Elec P&L	9700	60⅞	58¼	58⅜	60⅜
76⅛	69⅜	5	Elec Sto Bat	400	76	74½	75	75⅞
12	11	..	Elk Horn pf	50	12	12	12	..
7⅝	3⅜	..	Emer-Br A	100	6	6	6	6⅜
20	20	2	Emporium	100	20	20	20	..
48⅜	39½	1f	Eng P S	300	48¼	46	47	48
99	94½	5½	Eng 5½ pf ww	100	98¼	98¼	98¼	..
..	..	..	Erie rts	1200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅜
60⅝	56¼	..	Erie	2400	60⅝	58⅜	58⅝	59¼
62⅜	61⅝	4	Erie 1pf	100	62¼	62	62½	..
35	35	4	Eureka Vac	400	39	37	38⅛	36
23	18½	2½§	Evans Auto L	100	21	21	21	21
26¼	22	1½	Ex Buffet	20	26¼	26	26	..

—F—

IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES IN STEEL TRADE

Operations Rising at Rapid Pace—Price Structure Still Uncertain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The pace of the steel industry has continued to improve at the rate of 5 per cent a week until the general average is 75 per cent of capacity.

The pace of improvement is so rapid as to surprise both producers and consumers, especially those who took a pessimistic view of business conditions in general when the stock market crashed last fall. Even at 75 per cent of capacity the industry is about 10 per cent behind last year at this time.

The point is that the gain has been more rapid than then, for late last December the general average was no better than 38 per cent of capacity.

The sharpest improvement in buying is on the part of the automobile industry, which is not only taking large quantities for current use but is anticipating future needs and ordering a considerable distance into the future.

Railroad Buying Continues

The railroads continue constant and important customers of the steel makers, the emphasis just now being on track accessories to go with the rails which were ordered last fall.

The Chesapeake & Ohio is about to order 11,350 freight cars after having bought 105 locomotives and 55 tenders. The St. Paul has purchased 2300 freight cars and has inquired for 750 more. The Louisville & Nashville is in the market for 1800 cars, while the Seaboard Air Line calls for 2000 cars.

Fabricated structural steel business has taken a spurt just at the time when it seemed to be on a more or less permanently lower basis.

There are at least 10 new projects in the inquiry stage involving 1000 tons or more steel each, the aggregate being larger than usual for that number.

Two bridges at Buffalo will require 18,000 tons. New York subway work will require 18,000 tons of structural steel, 36,000 tons of cast iron segments and 108 tons of cast steel.

The price situation in general has shown no improvement. In fact the composite price of steel by some observers has been figured a bit lower again. Prices are so low in fact that wages are on the point of being reduced in those cases where wages are dependent on the level of selling prices.

Another Price Reduction

Semi-finished steel has been the latest commodity to yield, having been reduced $1 a ton to $33 in some instances. Steel makers are trying hard to rally the price structure, feeling that the rapid increase in business and operations does not warrant present low prices.

Earnings of three of the leading steel makers: United States Steel, Bethlehem and Inland Steel, during last year were 65 per cent better than for the preceding year.

It is too much to expect, perhaps, that the showing of last year will be duplicated in 1930 though there is reason to believe that 1930 will be fully 90 per cent as good.

Iron and steel exports in 1929 were the best since 1920, according to the Department of Commerce, and showed an increase of 5.8 per cent over 1928. The total tonnage was 3,032,252 tons, with increased sales of plain structurals, welded pipe, and plates and declines in rails, pig iron, barbed wire and back steel sheets,

Canada continued to be United States' best customer; followed in order by Japan, Italy and Mexico.

Imports for the year were the lowest since 1924, amounting to 738,919 tons, a decline of 5.9 per cent from 1928. There was a reduction in the receipt of structural shapes and cast iron pipe and increases in scrap, ferromanganese and pig iron.

Pig Iron Demand Gaining

Production of tin plate is at 65 to 75 per cent of capacity compared with 90 per cent at the corresponding date last year. Canners who recently met in convention reported the expectation that the pack of fruits and vegetables this year would be fully equal to that in 1929.

Demand for pig iron is improving slowly. The tendency of consumers is still to buy small quantities often rather than to place full needs for a quarter of a year.

Purchasing of iron in New England has been the most active in several weeks, makers of textile machinery being active customers. Some large orders are expected from makers of cast iron pipe soon in view of the large pipe orders which they have booked. One pipe maker on the Delaware River is reported to have already bought 10,000 tons.

Pig iron prices are believed to be at bottom. For the first time in several weeks there were no further concessions in any section of the country. Prices are the lowest since the fall of 1928.

Non-ferrous Metals

Export sales of copper in January were 35,000 tons, the best in at least three months. Domestic sales, however, were small. The chief encouraging development in copper is the better business being done by the copper fabricators. There are many who still believe copper prices will be reduced soon and certain investment information houses have been advising clients to sell their copper shares.

The principal tin news was to the effect that 80 per cent of the Bolivian mines would be curtailed in output, thus joining a similar movement in Malaya and Nigeria. At this news prices rose fast for two or three days, but during the rest of the week a reaction was under way. Tin consumers were not impressed and have kept out of the market.

Zinc buying has quited after a brisk period.

Lead business is steady.

PETROLEUM & TRADING CORP.

Petroleum & Trading Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows net of $274,229 after expenses and federal taxes, equivalent to $1.96 a share (par $25) on 140,000 shares of Class A. Investments costing $3,436,095 had a market value Dec. 31 of $3,168,812. Liquidating value of Class A stock based on market value of securities Dec. 31 was $24.12 a share.

GENERAL PUBLIC UTILITIES

A new issue of $4,000,000 two-year convertible secured 6 per cent gold notes of the General Public Utilities Company is being offered today to the public at 99 and accrued interest, to yield 6.60 per cent. The notes are being offered by E. H. Rollins & Sons; Spencer, Trask & Co., G. E. Barrett & Co., Inc., Albert H. Peirce & Co., Inc., Whitaker & Co. and Wm. L. Rose & Co., Inc.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION CO.

American Light & Traction Co. reports for 11 months ended Nov. 30 net income of $10,326,327 available for dividends, after interest, federal taxes, subsidiaries, preferred dividends, etc., compared with $8,283,715 in the like 1928 period.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 53⅛. De Beers 10¼; Rand Mines 3⅛. Bar silver was 20¼d. an ounce. Money was 3% per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 3⅛@4 per cent; three months 3⅛ per cent.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations at 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	100	100
Alleghany 5s '49	100	99¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101	101
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103½	103¼
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	96½	96⅛
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	101	100⅛
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	95¾	95
Am Smelting 5s '47	100½	100½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Am T & T '60	100⅝	100⅛
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	150⅜	147⅜
Am T & T col 5s '65	100¼	100⅛
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105¼	105⅛
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100⅜	100⅛
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105	105
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	80	80
Ann Arbor 4s	76¾	76⅜
Armour & Co 5½s '43	85	84¾
Associated Oil 6s '35	102⅝	102¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92	91⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s	135⅛	135½
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	59	59
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	92½	92
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100¾	100¾
Austin, NW 5s	99	99
B&O 1st 4s '48	92¼	92¼
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	92¼	92¼
B&O 4s TTol & C div '59	84⅛	84⅛
B&O cv 4½s '33	99	99
B&O rfg 5s '95	102	101⅞
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	103⅛	103⅛
B&O rfg 6s '95	109½	109½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103½	103½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105¼	105¼
Boston & Me 5s '67	96½	96⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	96¾	96½
Bur Copper 5s	101	101
By Products 5½s C	100⅜	100⅜
Cal Pet 5½s '38	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	92½	92½
Can Nat Ry 5s	99⅞	99⅜
Can North sf 7s '40	110½	110½
Can Pacific deb 4s	84	84
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	99	99
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	104¼	104¼
Cen Hud Gas 5s	102½	102½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	58	57⅛
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99	99
Ches Ohio 4½s A	94	94
Ches & O con 5s '39	99	99
Ches & O 4½s B	94	94
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	97⅜	97⅜
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	88¼	88⅛
Chi Gt West 4s '59	64½	64½
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	106¼	106¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	72¼	72
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	91¼	91
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	99	98¾
Chi & Nw 7s '20	100⅝	100⅝
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96	95¾
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	92⅞	92½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	86	86
Chile Copper 5s '47	95⅛	95
Clev Un Term 5s '73	104	104
Colo Industrial 5s '34	94⅝	94½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	98	98
Colonial 6s	75½	75
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	99⅝	99½
Commercial Credit 6½s '35	96	96
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	87	87
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	91	89½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	61¼	61¼
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	105½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	43⅛	43⅜
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	69	69
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	102⅜	102⅜
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	101	101
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	103	103
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	94½	93¾
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	96⅝	96
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	94	93½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97⅜	97
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	102¼	102¼
Erie 5s '67	94⅜	94
Erie 1st con 7s '20	101	101
Erie gen lien	79½	79
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	86	86
Fla East Coast 5s '74	53½	53½
Gen Cable 5½s '37	101	101
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¼	102¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	95½	95½
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	102½	102
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105⅜	105½
Goodyear 5s '57	91¼	91¼
Gould Coupler 6s '40	71	71
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105	105
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	101½	101½
Great Northern 5½s '52	108⅝	108⅝
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅞	110⅞
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	64⅝	64⅝
Hudson Coal 5s '62	71¼	71
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	95¼	95
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101½	101½
Il Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103⅜	103⅜
Ill Steel deb 4½ '40	98¼	98¼
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92¼	91⅞
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97½	97½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	67	66
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	66	66
Inter Rapu Trans 7s '32	89	89
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	94¼	92¾
Int G Ar Nor 6s '62	102¾	102¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	86	85¾
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	73	72¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90⅞	90
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	120	119
Int Tel & Tel 5 WF	96⅝	96½
Kan City Pr&Mem 4s '36	96	96
Kendall 5½s	89½	89
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	104¾	104¾
Keith 6s '46	79	79
Leclede Gas 5½s '53	101¼	101¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99¼	99¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	78½	78¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	105	105
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	94	94
Long Island deb 5s '34	99¾	99½
L&N 4½s '37	100⅝	100⅝
L&N 7s '30	100¼	100¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	59¾	59½
Manila Sol 4s '59	59⅝	59⅝
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	90½	90½
McCrory 5½s '41	97	97
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100	99¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s'61	97⅝	97½
Min StP&SSM 6s '46	106¼	106¼
Min StP&SSM 6½s '31	99½	99½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	74⅝	74½
Mo K&T adj 5s A '67	104½	104½
Mo Pac 5s 58 '78	98⅛	98⅛
Mo Pac 5s G '78	97⅞	97⅞
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	99¾	99¾
Mo Pac 5½s '49	110¼	99½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	95	95
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98¾	37⅜
Nat Rail 6½s '47	30	30
NET&T 4½s B '61	99¼	99¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	83½	83½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	84½	8
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	94	94
NYC&HR rfg&im 4½s 2013	97¼	97¼
NYC&HR rfg&im 5s 2013	106	106
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	94⅝	94⅝
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	106¾	106½
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	113	113
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	93	93
NY NH&H rf&im 5s '54	75⅞	75⅞
NY NH&H 4½s '67 cv	90½	90½
NY NH&H cll 6s '40	106	105⅜
NY NH&T cv 6s '48	128	128
NY Ont & rfg 4s '92	60	60
N Y State Ry con 4½s '62	22	22
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99	99
NY Tel reb 6s '49	111	111
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	66	65
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100⅜	100⅛
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100	100
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65	65
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112⅛	112⅛
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	106	106
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	89	89
Otis Steel 6s '41	102	101½
Pac Coast 6s '46	60	60
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101⅝	101⅝
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	100	100
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102⅜	102½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	93	93
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	99¼	99¼
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	81	81
Penn RR 4⅜s '63	97⅞	97½
Penn R R 5s '64	103⅛	102⅞
Penn R R gen 5s '68	106½	106½
Penn P R rgd 6½s '36	109	108⅞
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	84½	84½
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	102½	102½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	92	91⅞
Phil Co 5s '67	97¼	97
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86½	86½
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	94	93½
Pitts West Va 4½s A	92½	92½
Pitts West Va 4s 'B	92⅝	92⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94¼	93⅞
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	89	88
Pub Svc E&G 4½s wi	95½	95½
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	53⅞	53⅞
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99¾	99¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	95½	95½
Read rfg 4½s '97	98	98
Remington Arms 5s ct '37	93¼	93¼
Rep Brass 6s '48	102⅜	102⅜
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	103½	103
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	82	82
Richfield Oil 6s	95½	95½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	108⅝	108½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	96⅜	96⅜
St LL I M & S gen 5s '31	100¼	100
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	96⅜	96¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	88	88
St L & S F 4½s '78	88	88⅜
St L & SW 1st '89	85	85
St P K C S L 4½s '41	95	95
St P M & M 4½s '37	98½	98½
St P M & M con 6s '33	97⅞	97⅞
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	58	58
Seabd A L 4s st '50	66	66
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	59	58⅞
Seabd A LL con 6s '45	71⅜	70
Seabd All Fla Ry6 s A '35	66½	66½
Seabd All Fla 6s BB	95½	95½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96½	96½
Shell 4½s 5s '52	94	94
Shubert Theater 6s '42	45½	45¼
Shell Un Oil 5s ct ww	98¼	98
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100⅜	100½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100	99⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101⅜	101⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98	97½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	92	92
Solway Am Im 5s	94	94
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102	101⅞
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102½	102½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91⅝	91⅝
So Pac 4½s '68	95¼	95⅛
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	97	97
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	89¼	88¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	88⅝	88⅛
So Ry con 5s '94	107	107
So Ry gen 6s '56 '47	116½	116
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122½	122⅛
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103½	103½
Stand Milling 5s '30	100	100
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102	101½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95½	95
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	89	89
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	99½	99
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106½	105¾
Texarkkana 1st 5½s '50	105¼	105
Tex Corp 5s '44 rct	101	100¾
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	99½	99½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	99⅞	99⅞
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	51⅝	51½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	32½	32½
Tol St L & W 4s '50	103	103
Trans Cont Oil 6½s ww	100	99½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	102⅞
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100½	100½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101½	101½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94	94
Union Pacific rfg 4s 20048	89	89
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97	97
US Rubber 5s '47	85	84½
US Rubber 7½s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Utah Pow&Lt 5s '44	99	99
Util Pow&Lt 5½s '47	86⅞	86½
Va Ry 5s '62	100½	100¼
Wabash 4½s '78	90	90
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101¼	101¼
Wabash 2d 5s '39	101¼	101¼
Wabash 5½s '75	101¼	101¼
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	101⅞	101⅞
West Va C&C 6s '50	15	15
Western Maryland 4s '52	81	81
Western NY&Pa 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Western Un 5s '51	101¾	101¾
Western Un 6½s '36	108¼	108¼
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	87⅞	87⅞
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101	101
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	75	75
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	28⅜	28⅜
Wilkesbr&Ebas 1st 5s '42	62⅜	62¼
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	99	99
Youngstown 5s	100⅜	100½
Wilson&Co 1st 6s '41	100⅜	100
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	91	91

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Feb 3	Last Feb 1
3½s '47	99.2	99.6	99.2	99.6	99.2
1st 4¼s '47	100.31	100.31	100.6	100.28	100.30
4th 4¼s '38	101	101.1	100.30	101.1	100.31
US 3⅛s '43	99.5	99.7	99.5	99.7	...
US 4s '54	106.12	106.16	106.12	106.16	106.14
US 4¼s '52	110.10	110.16	110.10	110.16	110.12

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	82½	82½
Akershus 6s '63	91¾	91¾
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	71	70
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	70	69⅞
Antioquia 7s B '45	72	72
Antioquia 7s D '45	70⅞	70⅞
Argentine Gov 5s '45	88	88
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96½	96
Argentine 5½s '62	91½	91
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	96⅜	96⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	97	97
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	96½	96½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	97	97
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	96½	96½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	97⅜	97⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	96⅛	96⅛
Australia 4½s '57	80⅜	80⅛
Australia 5s '55	89¼	89¼
Australia 5s '57	87½	87½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '37	89½	89
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	94⅜	94⅜
Batavian Pet 4½s '45	93¾	93
Belgium (King) 6s '50	101½	101½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108½	108¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110⅛	110
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108	107⅞
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115⅜	115½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	112	110½
Bergen (City) 6s '49	100½	100½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	89	89
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	91½	90⅜
Bogota (City) 8s '45	93	93
Bolivia 7s '60 ct	73	72½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	73½	73
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	...	90¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	103¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	75½	75
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76¼	76
Brazil (US) 8s '41	96⅞	96
Buda 7s '54 ww	78	77
Bremen 7s '35	99¾	99½
Brisbane 5s '57	85	85
Brisbane 5s '58	85	85
Budapest (City) 6s '62	76	75⅝
Buenos Aires 6s '61	84¼	84¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100	100
Bulgaria 7½s '68	82½	82½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	98½	98½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Can (Dom) 5s '52	102¾	102⅝
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	105	105
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	85	85
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88¾	87½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	89¾	89
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	88⅞	88⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	89½	89½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101	101
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	93⅜	93⅜
Colom Mtg Bk 6s '48	68	68
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	72	71¾
Cloombia Mtg Bk 6s '47	70¼	70¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	71¼	71
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97	96¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '27 ctf	96	95½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87½	87
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	99½	99½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	72½	72½
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	111	110½
Czech (Rep) 8¼s '52	110½	110½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91	91
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	100
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105	104⅜
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98¼	98¼
Duke Price Pow 6s	103¾	103½
Dresden 7s '45	98¼	98¼
Dutch E I 6s '47	101⅜	101⅜
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102½	102
Estonia Bank 7s '67	75⅜	75⅜
Flat 7s '46 war	106	106
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99	98¾
Finnish A 6½s '54	93¾	93⅜
French Nat 8S '49	103⅝	103⅝
French (Rep) 7s '49	115	114½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121¼	120⅜
Germ 7s '49	107	106⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	89⅝	89
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s sct '60	82½	82
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	94½	94½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	85	83⅝
Germ G E 6s '48	93¼	93
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	98½	98½
Germ G E 7s '45	102⅜	101⅝
Graz 8s '54	97½	97
Greek 7s '64	98¼	98¼
Greek 6s '68	85¾	85½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	100	94½
Hamburg 6s '46	94½	94½
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	102	102
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101	101
Hungary Mun 7s '46	86½	86½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	91½	91½
Italian Cred Con 7s B '47	95	94¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93¾	93¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¾	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94	93¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99¼	99¼
Jap (Im Gov) 2d '31	95¾	95¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	102	102
Karstadt 6s '43	74¼	74¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	95	94⅞
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	96½	96½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	95¼	95¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	93½	93½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103½
Medellin 6½s '54	66	66
Mex 6s large A '33	25	24
Mex 6s small A '33	25¼	25¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88½	88½
Minas 6½s '58	72⅞	72⅞
Minas 6½s '59 ct	73	73
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	108	108
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	96½	96½
Montevid (City) 7s '52	99¼	99¼
New So Wales 5s' 57	85⅝	85
New So Wales 5s' 58	85	85
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s' 47	88½	88½
Norway Bank 5s' 67	96⅜	96½
Norway (King) 5s' 63	97⅛	97⅛
Norway (King) 5½s '65	100⅝	100½
Norway (King) 6s '43	103¼	102¾
Norway (King) 6s '61	102⅝	102¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¼	102¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	90½	90½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	88¼	88
Orietal Dev Ltd 6s '53	97¼	96⅜
Oslo (City) 6s' 55	101⅝	101
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	90	90
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	104¾	104
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105⅝	105⅝
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	100⅜	100⅜
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	81	81
Peru 6s '60	74⅜	74½
Peru 6s '61	75	75
Peru 7s '59	92⅜	91½
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	112	112
Poland 6s '40	75	74⅜
Poland 7s '47	83⅞	83½
Poland 8s '50	94⅜	94
Queensld (State) 6s '47	100	100
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	106	106
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 52	89	89
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96½	96
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	73¾	73½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	99	99¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	67¾	67⅝
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	80	80
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	95	95
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88¾	88½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	92½	92
Sao Paulo (City) 7s '57	99¾	99¾
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	70	69¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	100	99
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	88¾	88¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	96½	96
Saxon State 6½s '46	96¾	96¼
Sein (Dept) 7s '42	107⅜	107½
Serb Cro & Slov 7s '62	78⅞	78⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	88¾	88
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	90¼	90¼
Siemens 6½s ct '51	104½	103⅞
Siemens 7s '35	102	102
Soissons (City) 6s '36	103½	103½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108¼	108¼
Swened (King) ct 5½s '54	104	104
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	98	97¾
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	98	97¾
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100	100
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	88⅜	88⅛
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	89¼	88⅞
Tyrol 7s '52	87½	87½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99¾	99¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	103⅜	103⅜

LONDON STOCK MARKET TREND IS IRREGULAR

Gilt-Edge Issues Steady—Congo Borders Off—Oils Firmer—Cables Weak

BY SPECIAL CABLE

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LONDON—The markets are quiet with a weak tendency, which is due partly to some transfers of British investment funds to American stocks and partly to preparations for the payment of interest on Government debts, counteracted by a small supply of bills coming forward. As a result of the latter the open market discount rate barely holds at 3⅞ per cent. Last week's Treasuries are being resold on a 3 13-16 per cent basis.

Spanish gold of a value of 50,000,000 pesetas has been reported embarked at Vig

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Jack and Jill Go a Scouting

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

VIII—THE SEVENTH LAW

"YOU don't suppose Uncle Mel could possibly forget about the animal show this afternoon and ask us to go on an errand after school, do you?" Jack exclaimed anxiously as he and Jill were walking home for lunch one Friday noon.

"Oh, dear, I HOPE not!" was Jill's fervent response. "I don't see how he could forget anything we've talked about as much as we have about the animal show."

"Neither do I," Jack said. "But you can't be sure after all the things he seems to have forgotten this week."

It was so unlike Uncle Mel to be forgetful and disregard their plans that the twins were quite disturbed and puzzled by his unusual behavior. When they had first heard that he was coming to Creston they were immensely pleased and excited. Uncle Mel was an aviator and always before he had entertained Jack and Jill with glamorous tales of his thrilling experiences. It had been a year since his last visit and they looked forward to seeing him again with the keenest anticipation. But after he came he scarcely seemed to them like the same Uncle Mel.

Uncle Mel's New Plane

In the first place he had come to Creston primarily on business and was staying with the manager of a big new airplane factory instead of at the twins' home as he had always done before. And he was so busy supervising the construction of a new plane that was being built for him, that he seemed scarcely aware of the twins' existence. But every noon when they returned home from school they found a note from him asking them to go on some errand that made it impossible for them to carry out other cherished plans that they had made for the afternoon.

One day, he asked them to go to the library directly after school and look up some aviation articles for him, although they had mentioned the fact that they were planning to make valentines at Mary Lou's house that afternoon. The next day his note instructed them to take his helmet to the leather shop and wait for it to be stitched where it had come apart. They hadn't supposed he would forget about the signalling they had told him they must practice that afternoon for Jill's second class Scout test, and it was too late to do it after they returned with his helmet.

Every day the note sent them on an errand that upset plans they had mentioned to Uncle Mel. The twins couldn't understand it at all and had it not been for the seventh Scout Law—the law of obedience—they might have failed to carry out some of his instructions. As it was they had been faithful, but if he accidentally should happen to forget about the animal show, what would they do!

"We just can't miss it!" Jill said as they neared their house.

"Not even if Uncle Mel has forgotten and asked us to go on another errand," declared Jack, leading the way around to the back door.

When the twins entered the kitchen the house seemed strangely silent and deserted. No one was there but they found a dainty lunch arranged just for them on the table in the breakfast nook.

"Here's a note from Mother on my plate," exclaimed Jill.

"And one from Uncle Mel on mine," groaned Jack, picking up a long envelope.

The note from Mother explained that she had been called down town unexpectedly on an important errand and could not be back by noon, and told them they would find the hot dishes for their lunch in the fireless cooker.

The Note

Uncle Mel's note said, "Bring the inclosed envelope to Tucker's drug store at exactly four o'clock."

When Jack finished reading the message aloud, the twins looked at each other for a moment in speechless consternation.

Then Jack said, "He's gone and forgotten again! And the school bus leaves for the animal show at a quarter before four!"

"It will make us miss the whole thing," Jill's usually sunny expression was woefully clouded.

"No, it won't," contradicted Jack. "If we take the envelope to Tucker's before school this noon, it will be there at four o'clock, won't it? If we hurry through lunch we'll just have time."

Jill pondered this for a moment. She and Jack had counted so much on going to the animal show, and if she agreed to his suggestion, they would not have to give it up. And still—

"If we did that we wouldn't be obeying orders because it says to deliver it exactly at four," Jill answered. "And now that I'm a patrol leader it's more necessary than ever for me to live up to our laws. At our last Court of Honor the captain said that no patrol leader was capable of giving orders unless she was first capable of obeying them exactly. So I must, you see."

"Oh shucks, I wish they'd left that seventh law out," grumbled Jack. "But if you can keep it I guess I can, too. I might be a patrol leader some day myself. Anyway, I'd like to be, and a Scout is prepared."

It was no easy matter for the twins to keep cheerful that afternoon, and when they saw their schoolmates clamber jubilantly into the school bus and start off to the animal show without them, it was harder still. They were both blinking so very determinedly when they reached Tucker's that they almost collided with Uncle Mel before they saw him. They were so surprised that they just stood and stared.

"You're right on the dot with the envelope," he exclaimed approvingly. "And in case you might be interested to know what's in it I won't keep you in suspense. Inside you'll find box seat tickets for the animal show this afternoon, and I have a car out in front to get us there as fast as the law allows."

"B-but Uncle Mel, we thought you had forgotten all about it," Jack said.

"And we thought if we brought the envelope we wouldn't be able to go," added Jill.

"But you did as I asked just the same," was Uncle Mel's smiling rejoinder. "And now while we're on the way to the show I'll explain those notes I've been leaving for you every day. I haven't been quite so forgetful as I've seemed to be. I merely wanted to be sure that you could obey orders absolutely, in spite of everything and regardless of how little sense there seemed to be to them. Perhaps you don't remember that when I visited you the last time you nearly always said 'Wait a minute' before doing what you were told to do."

"Oh, but that was before we started to go Scouting," said Jill. "You see, since then I've joined the Scouts and Jack is preparing to join. And to be obedient is one of the laws."

"That's fine," approved Uncle Mel, "because I have a special reason for wanting to be sure that you can obey orders exactly. Have you any idea why?"

"Why?" came the twins' duet question.

"Because I have permission to take you on that airplane trip you've been wanting so long," was Uncle Mel's breath-taking announcement. "And I couldn't risk taking a couple of twins unless they would obey orders exactly. But now that I know I can depend on you, it's all settled. I'm going to Newlon City tomorrow—and you're going with me."

"Honestly?" gasped Jill.

"And truly?" gasped Jack.

"Yes, honestly and truly," Uncle Mel assured them heartily. "And in the meantime—here we are at the animal show."

"Oh, Jack! Aren't you glad now that they didn't leave the seventh law out?" exclaimed Jill.

"I can hardly believe now that I ever really wished they had!" Jack answered.

THE HIGHLANDERS

IT'S HIGH UPON A SCOTTISH HILL BENEATH THE AUTUMN SUN
THAT HIGHLANDERS GO MARCHING WHEN THEIR LESSON TIME IS DONE.
ACROSS THE SCENTED HEATHER IN UNBROKEN RANK THEY TREAD
WITH ELSPETH FOR COMMANDER AND THE PIPER AT THEIR HEAD.

YOU CAN SEE THE FLASHING CRIMSON OF THE TARTAN AND THE PLAID
AND RABBIE'S PIPES ARE CALLING TO EACH SCOTTISH LASS AND LAD,
FOR WE'RE MARCHING, MARCHING ONWARD, TO FULFIL A HAPPY QUEST
AND NOW WE'RE MARCHING HOME AGAIN TO SUPPER AND TO REST.

BEATRICE AND BARBARA BROWN

The King of the Castle

Photo by Parrish & Dawson

A Little Indian Child in the Entrance of One of the Ancient Indian Cliff Dwellings

Friendly Mrs. Stork

A True Story

ONE spring, Mr. and Mrs. Stork made their nest in the roof of a house in northern Germany. Mr. Stork was of a rather shy disposition, but Mrs. Stork loved to have friends, and before long the children of the house in which she nested had made a great pet of her.

All through the summer she stayed with them, and they grew more and more fond of her, so you may be sure they were very sorry when they found her packing up her belongings one autumn morning ready to wing her way to the south for the winter.

They wrote a little note, and tied it with ribbon round Mrs. Stork's neck, and in it they said something like this: "Please, Mrs. Stork is such a great friend of ours, and she has spent the summer with us. Will you be very kind to her during the winter, and send her back to us again next year?"

The following morning Mrs. Stork said good-by, and set out on her long, long journey to the south. Nothing was heard or seen of her for months, but on a warm spring day she flew back to Germany and took possession of her old nest.

The children were delighted and eagerly looked to see if their note had gone. It had, but another had taken its place. A missionary in the Sudan had taken care of the children's pet, and found their message, and in his note to them he suggested that, as they had been so kind to the bird, they might like to do a further kindness and help the little native children in his care by sending them food and clothing.

The children were delighted to help in any way they could, and so the friendliness of Mrs. Stork had an excellent result.

The First Mill

Perhaps you have seen a mill where wheat is ground into flour to make bread and cakes and pies. No doubt the mill which you may have seen ground the grain fine by machinery. Long ago all this had to be done by hand. In some countries grain is still ground by hand between two stones. It is a long, slow job, and falls mostly to the lot of women.

But the very first mill was not even the one made by rubbing one stone on the other and crushing the grain between the stones.

Somebody's teeth were the first millstones. And somebody's mouth was the first mill.

Away back when this old world was a baby somebody, perhaps a man, a woman or a child, went walking and spied yellow stalks with heavy little grains weighting them down at the ends.

As this person walked along he picked a few of the seeds and rubbed off the outer dry shell or husk. Perhaps he didn't even think much of what he was doing, just as you will idly pick up something as you walk along in the country.

And, no doubt, without thinking much about it, this long-ago walker popped a few of the grains into his mouth and began chewing them.

And as his teeth went "crunch, crunch, crunch," they ground the first flour that had ever been made, and right there in his mouth was the very first mill.

No doubt this man or woman or child away back in the babyhood of the world did not think much about the wonderful thing that had been done. But it was, indeed, a wonderful thing for all of us who came after.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Puzzling Diagonals published Jan. 27:

Bone, book, shoe, Scot (boat, shoe).

Raggedy Ann and the Three New Dolls

MOTHER had said, "Raggedy Ann is old and worn. Phyllis needs a new doll for Christmas." And she got three!

Ethelynda, from Uncle Jack, Florabella, from Aunt Marie, and Clarissa, from Cousin Maud.

Phyllis held Raggedy Ann and looked at the three beauties standing in a row. Such clothes! Such curls! And such accomplishments! They all closed their eyes and their long dark eyelashes lay on cheeks like roses. Florabella could say Mama and Papa. Ethelynda could walk if you just held one of her hands. Clarissa could cry like a truly baby.

Uncle Jack laughed long and loud when he saw the dolls standing there.

"Three children—quite a crowd," he said.

"I have four dolls now," said Phyllis.

"Old Raggedy Ann doesn't count. She's ready for the garbage can," laughed Uncle Jack.

Phyllis hugged Raggedy Ann up close.

She took turns taking the dolls out in the doll carriage. If Florabella went out in the morning, Ethelynda went out in the afternoon, and Clarissa the morning following. But Raggedy Ann usually went every time because she didn't take up any room at all and could simply be tucked into the foot or any corner the beautiful big dolls left.

And Raggedy Ann was patient. The three new dolls took up so much time what with changing their clothes—each one came with a trunk of clothes, bathing suits, party dresses, capes, hats—and washing their faces and combing their thick curls. It was just as well, Phyllis thought, to have one child who had no hair and whose face did not need washing. Raggedy Ann's face was soiled, but it wasn't the kind you washed.

One day Phyllis received an invitation to her little friend's birthday party. The invitation said, "Bring your doll with you." Which one to take?

Aunt Marie said, "Florabella." Cousin Maud said, "Clarissa." Uncle Jack wrote a verse and mailed it to Phyllis. It said:

Shall I take dear Ethelynda
With her locks of golden hue,
Dark Florabella or Clarissa
Auburn, tied with ribbon blue.

At last, it was decided Florabella should go. Phyllis dressed her in her prettiest pink silk party dress and her fur coat and cap. But at the last minute Phyllis tucked Raggedy Ann under her own coat and buttoned it up tight. She didn't stick out a bit and no one noticed that Raggedy Ann was going to the party, too.

Mathilde met her guests at the door and hopped, skipped and jumped with them into the bedroom to help them take off their wraps. In the excitement of giving Mathilde her birthday present, taking off her own and Florabella's coat, Raggedy Ann slipped unnoticed onto the floor and was pushed under the bed.

Six little girls and six big dolls sat down at a table with a lovely birthday cake with six red candles burning on it. And in the center of the table was a red, heart-shaped box with red ribbons running out from it to each plate. When the little girls pulled the red ribbons they drew out from the heart-shaped box a gift to take home. Phyllis got a lovely little blue feather fan.

While they were eating who should come running into the room but Mathilde's little dog Toto, and he was dragging something along after him!

"Well, look at Toto! He has come to the party and brought a doll, too!" Mathilde's Mother cried.

All the little girls jumped up to see and Phyllis cried:

"My Raggedy Ann! Oh, Oh!"

Mathilde ran after Toto and took Raggedy Ann away from him, though he did not want to give it up a bit and barked and barked. He jumped up and tried to get Raggedy Ann off of the chair where Phyllis had put her.

"I'll tell you what we will do," said Mathilde's Mother, "Raggedy Ann wants to come to the party, too." So she put her on top of the heart-shaped box right in the center of the table! And there Raggedy Ann sat, smiling on everyone. All the little girls laughed and clapped their hands, it looked so funny.

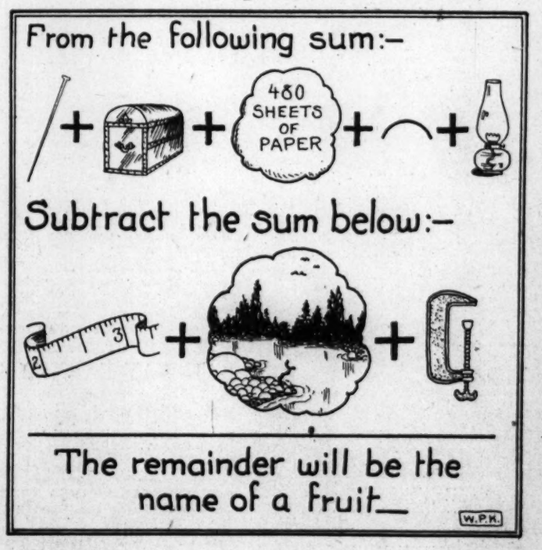
After they had finished the ice cream and a lot of the birthday cake and the cocoa, they looked at all Mathilde's presents. One present was a doll swing. It was a lovely swing but it was a little too small for all except Raggedy Ann. So all the little girls took turns swinging Raggedy Ann way up high.

The party was over all too soon. When Mother came for Phyllis, there was Raggedy Ann smiling as ever and having the grandest time! When Uncle Jack heard about it he laughed and laughed and mailed a verse to Phyllis' mother. It went,

Though three new dolls have come my way,
Raggedy Ann is here to stay!

And Phyllis hugged Raggedy Ann tight.

A Puzzling Subtraction



Pig as a Shepherd Dog

According to a French animal paper, La Protection des Animaux, the pig has merits which we do not comprehend. He is a wonderful shepherd dog. In Italy, in the Apennines, every farm possesses a pig trained for this purpose. The sheep and the cows turned out in the field are committed to his care, and he is charged with bringing them back promptly to their proper places when they are inclined to pass beyond the spaces where they should feed.

But the most curious thing of all is that the pig has no need to be called to bring back to the sheep fold or shelter the animals intrusted to his care. With the regularity of a clock, when the hour arrives, he compels the flock or herd to return home.

"Wall" Flowers

The flowers on the nursery wall
Are bright as bright can be,
And nodding over painted gates:
I wonder what they see?

Maybe a leafy wood beyond
Where roundy mushrooms grow—
And green trees stand like sentinels
All in a tidy row!

I 'spect the flowers have fairy eyes—
They'd feel so dull all day
Just staring out at Nothing Land
While I enjoyed my play.

I'll ask them—when it's getting dark—
About the things they see.
Then when it's wet—and I stay in,
They'll whisper tales to me!

Marjorie F. Seymour.

The Mail Bag

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I thought you might like to hear about my two kittens and how they came to me. One evening last winter, we heard a kitten crying, and when we went to the door we saw a little gray and white kitten trying to find shelter from the rain, as it was raining and very cold.

We brought it into the house and gave it some milk and let it sleep in a little box near the furnace. The next morning, Mother said I had better put it out, as it might belong to some child, but it would only cry and run right back into the house. We have kept it ever since, and it is now a fine large cat. We called it Sponge after the kitten in the Monitor.

This summer a dear little orange colored kitten would come through the fence into our back yard every day and Mother finally told me I had better take him home. The people who owned the kitten did not want it and had turned it out, so when I took him home they said I might keep him. He is such a dear little fellow and he and Sponge are great friends. I named the little kitten Cookie because he is so sweet.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School, and I am in the sixth grade in school. Jeannette A.

[Greetings to Sponge and Cookie, Jeannette. Did they enjoy the letter from Goody Hobbs?—Ed.]

Winthrop, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. We get The Christian Science Monitor every day. I find it very interesting. I am making a scrapbook of the stories.

Winthrop is a pretty place. We have the ocean on three sides. In summer the water is calm. In winter, the spray comes up higher than the houses.

I am 9 years old, and I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I should like a child who has written to the Mail Bag to write a letter to me. Selma F.

Keighley, Yorks, England

Dear Editor:

Will you forward some more letters for me, please? I inclose English stamps to be exchanged for American. I like reading the Mail Bag very much, and all the Children's Page. I have only got one friend through the Mail Bag so far, but I hope to have a few more. I think I could tell about some interesting things. I don't live very far from where the Brontë Sisters lived, and the wool is spun for making Wolsey underwear not very far from my home. Eva P.

Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag and I like it very much. I like Snubs, and Buzzy, also Waddles, and Huttee Boy, and Mr. Scroggins. I have six friends whom I write to through the Mail Bag.

I am a little boy 8 years old and I attend The Mother Church Sunday School every Sunday. I am saving for a stamp collection and would like any foreign stamps Billy G.

Charleston, West Virginia

Dear Editor:

I would love to exchange letters with some little girl 10 or 11 in foreign countries. My grandmother De Shon came from England and would love to hear from England, Japan, Africa or any country. On Christmas day I heard from Germany over the radio. It was lovely.

We have a wild squirrel which is tame in our yard. He comes each morning for nuts. During Christmas week there were four and I believe they were just guests for the holidays. They had a lot of fun, frisking about, and all came for their breakfast. Friday, they went away and I have not seen them since—except the one which I call Sonny Boy. I love the story in the Monitor about Mr. Scroggins of Boston Common. We have beautiful birds here. Two redbirds stay in our yard in the winter as it doesn't get very cold here. I wish you the happiest New Year you have had yet. Betty Ann F.

[Thank you, Betty Ann.—Ed.]

Gordonville, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

Will you please forward my letter to Jean W. of Zurich, Switzerland? I enjoy the Mail Bag columns, and the stories on the Children's Page, so much. The Monitor is especially helpful in my notebook in geography.

We have 10 large pigeons. They are so tame that they stand on my wrist and eat out of my hand. I am 10 and in fifth grade. I should like to have a letter from girls anywhere, especially from Holland. Alice B.

Brookline, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I am 8 years old. I know how to play football and I like it. I go to the Heath School. I like English Literature in school.

My brother and sister have written to the Mail Bag. They have received correspondents. I am writing to the Mail Bag to get a correspondent too. I used to have many dogs. Charles G.

N. Tonawanda, New York

Dear Editor:

I am a little boy 7 years old. I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School for one year and enjoy reading the Mail Bag on the Children's Page of the Monitor. I am making a snowhouse now as it is very cold where I live and we have lots of snow and ice. I should like to correspond with some little boy my age. Keith C.

Washington Court House, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I like to read your interesting stories and the Mail Bag. I just got through reading "Milly-Molly-Mandy Helps to Thatch a Roof" and "Mother's Christmas Surprise." I have one correspondent and I would like to correspond with a few more girls.

I go to the Christian Science church. I've been going for four years. I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have two brothers, one sister and two pets, a goldfish and a cat named Trickey. Betty Alice B.

Fargo, North Dakota

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, which I enjoy very much. I am in the fourth grade. We had a Christmas play at school. The carols were very pretty.

We have a place quite close where there is a toboggan slide and a skating rink. This year will be my first year of skating, which I think I shall enjoy very much.

I think Egypt is a very interesting country. We have studied it in school. I should love to correspond with anyone in Egypt or any other country. Marian E.

Toledo, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I am painting a flower pot. It is red and green. I am going to put my name in the flower pot; then I am going to give it to Mother. I am just learning to write. Horace R.

[And what did Mother think of the flower pot, Horace?]

Berkeley, California

Dear Editor:

I have never written to the Mail Bag before, although my parents have taken the Monitor for 15 years. I like the stories in the Monitor, especially Animal Town, as I am interested in all kinds of animals.

I should like to correspond and exchange postcards with any boy my age in Europe, Asia, Africa or South America. I am nearly 10 years old. Jack N.

["The African Dodgers Come to Town" was great fun, wasn't it, Jack?]

Portage, Washington

Dear Editor:

I am 10 years old. I live on an island in the Puget Sound region. We are having cold weather now. Generally we have a mild climate. I have three sisters. We have a cat and a dog. I should love to hear from other boys in distant lands. James M.

The following would like to receive letters:

Howard N., San Francisco, Calif.—From boys in foreign countries.
Margaret T. (8), Manchester, England.—From Boton, Mass.
Charlotte S. (9), Winchendon, Mass.
Margaret C. (10), Caldwell, Idaho.
Dorothy F. (11), Winton, Calif.
Ruth B. (10), Christopher, Ill.—Especially from Holland.
Ernestine C. (11), Concord, N. H.—From foreign countries.
Eleanor J. (11), Minot, North Dak.

Danny Visits a Prairie-Dog Town

"DANNY," called Mother from the back porch, "Daddy is ready to take us for a ride now. Better get your hat and hurry."

"Where are we going, Daddy?" cried little Dan, running as fast as his fat legs would carry him to the car where Daddy was waiting. "Are we going out into the woods as we did last week?"

"How would you like to drive out and see a prairie-dog town?" asked Daddy.

"A prairie-dog town? What's that?" asked Dan.

"Why, it's a town where prairie dogs live," laughed Mother. "We shall learn all about it when we get out there." So Danny climbed quickly into the front seat and sat in Mother's lap so that they could talk about the many interesting things which they might see on the way.

Daddy drove through the park camp ground, where cars from many states were parked, and tourists were camping while they looked at one of the world's greatest wonders, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River. Then on out past the Rowe Well store, where Danny sometimes stopped to buy candy suckers.

Today Daddy did not stop there, but drove right past the store, on out of the park limits, and down a pine-clad valley, called Coconino Wash. The road was rough, so Danny did not talk much until they came to where many beautiful flowers were growing.

"What are the names of those flowers?" he asked.

"The large red ones, growing among the sage brush, are called Indian Paint Brush," answered Mother. "And the smaller blue ones are the blossoms of the loco weed. We'll learn more of them another day."

"See that large rock there on the hillside?" asked Daddy.

"Yes," replied Danny. "It looks like a porch roof, or a little cave. But why is it so black underneath?"

"The Indians often camp there, as this is on the road to the Havasupai Reservation, and they use that overhanging rock for a fireplace and a shelter from the wind," explained Mother.

Soon Daddy drove out of the Wash and upon a level field.

"There, Sonny, the prairie dog town is just ahead," he said. "Can you see those small, brown, bare spots, or tiny mounds?"

"But that isn't a town, Daddy!" exclaimed Dan, in a disappointed voice. "It looks just like a lot of ant hills."

Daddy drove the car very close to the little mounds and then said, "Now do they look like ant hills?"

"No-oo," admitted Danny, in a puzzled tone. "They're bigger than ant hills, and smooth and hard. And every one of them has a hole at one side of the top."

"If we are very quiet, perhaps one of the little doggies will come out and we may see it," suggested Mother.

So they sat very still and presently a tiny red-brownish head peeped over the edge of the hole nearest the car.

"Oh, oh, see, Daddy, see!" cried Danny, excitedly. "Oh-O-O-O, it's gone."

"Yes, it's gone, bacause you frightened it," said Mother. "You must be very quiet if you wish to see them."

So again they sat very still and soon the tiny head appeared over the edge of the mound. As all was still the little animal came slowly out of the hole and scampered to another. For a few minutes he stood looking down into the hole and soon another, reddish-brown doggie climbed out of that one. Presently there were many of them scampering over the field. They ran to each other, touched noses and then sat up on their hind legs and seemed to be talking to one another.

"Why are they called prairie dogs, Daddy?" whispered Dan. "They don't look like dogs at all. They look more like rats, or squirrels; only their tails are flat. They're so tiny, they couldn't look like dogs."

"No," answered Daddy, "but they do make a funny, chirping noise, which sounds somewhat like a bark. That is why they are called dogs. And they always make their home in an open field or prairie. Let's get out and look at their homes."

At the sound of the car door opening many of the doggies disappeared and the others sat up to listen. By the time Danny was out of the car, there wasn't a prairie dog in sight.

"Why, where did they all go so quickly?" he asked.

"Down their holes," replied Daddy. "You see how the mounds are made—higher on one side—and the holes go in slantwise from the lower side. That is to keep out the rain and snow as the high side forms a sort of roof. These holes are only the openings of tunnels, leading to their real home. The tunnels all lead to their real house or connect with other tunnels. That is so that, if any animal is after them, they can go down the nearest hole and be safe. That is also why they disappeared so quickly when we got out of the car."

"Mother," said Danny, when they were ready to return home, "Don't animals and birds live in funny places? Squirrels live in hollow trees, birds live in nests, and prairie-dogs in tunnels underground. Daddy, what are we going to learn about next?"

"I think we had better wait until the next time comes to decide that question," answered Daddy as he started the car toward home.

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'WIRED RADIO' GAINS FAVOR IN MINNESOTA

Federal Telephone Control Opposed by Spokesman for Independents

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Three thousand telephone subscribers of St. Paul, Minn., are using the experimental "wired radio" service of the Tri-State Telephone Company with satisfactory results, F. B. MacKinnon, president of the United States Independent Telephone Association, told the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

The service brings the choice of three musical or entertainment programs into homes over the telephone circuits, and is played by an instrument designed like a radio cabinet, rented by the company, Mr. MacKinnon told the committee. In amplification of his statement later, he declared that the wired radio method is "the solution of the broadcasting problem."

Mr. MacKinnon and other representatives of the independent telephone companies appeared as witnesses on the Couzens bill to establish a federal communications commission. Mr. MacKinnon's comment on the St. Paul situation was incidental.

The telephone program service ties in with normal radio reception, Mr. MacKinnon said. Asked if people were satisfied with only three choices of program, witness said that he would not have supposed they would be before the St. Paul experiment, but that actual results indicated they were. The company is still reticent, he said, because costs have not yet been figured out. Telephone subscribers are charged $5 monthly. The programs are made up locally and are delivered free of all static and interference.

Couzens' Bill "Impractical"

Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, former head of the Signal Corps, and inventor of the "monophone," a device similar to that used in St. Paul, heard the testimony. Walter S. Gifford, head of the American Telephone & Telegraph, at a previous hearing stated his company is now experimenting with wired program plans.

Mr. MacKinnon, speaking for 7000 independent telephone companies, said he regarded plans for federal rate regulation under the Couzens bill as impractical. Most of the telephone service is intrastate and hence not under federal authority, he said.

Communications consolidation legislation was heartily urged by Sosthenes Behn, chairman of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation. He made a strictly business appeal, stressing the benefits in reduced rates and improved service that he declared would be certain to result from the desired combine.

Sale Price Challenged

Mr. Behn's company proposes buying the communications business of the Radio Corporation for $100,000,000 if Congress enacts legislation permitting the consolidation of communications corporations. Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph & Cable Company, in his testimony before the committee, ridiculed Owen D. Young's declarations as to the urgent need for such combination and members of the committee vigorously challenged the sale price, claiming that it far exceeds the actual value of the radio company.

It was for the purpose of explaining this contemplated financial transaction that Mr. Behn was recalled before the committee. The committee has been informed that Mr. Behn and his company opposed the $100,000,000 figure but that J. P. Morgan & Co., and other bankers compelled them to acquiesce.

In response to a direct question concerning this charge Mr. Behn gave an unequivocal denial. He declared that the bankers had nothing to do with setting the sales figure.

CRIME REPORT URGES BETTER PRISON GUARDS

(Continued from Page 1)

for a large part of the present personnel situation. It also emphasizes that public opinion has not become fully advised of the value of advanced and humanitarian laws already on the statute books.

Declaring that the inadequacies of prison personnel are partly due to the lack of a "force in public opinion sufficient to counteract the terrific pressure of the 'spoils system,'" the report quotes a summary from the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology.

"Under present conditions," this summary declares, "our wardens and prison officers are often appointed solely for political reasons, with little regard to their qualifications, and the position of prison guard is not only given as a political plum, but is so poorly paid that few men of ability will accept it. The position of the guard, indeed, is well nigh intolerable. His salary is ridiculously low and far less than that which can be earned by even the most incompetent mechanic. His hours of labor are very long—sometimes 16 hours a day, and he himself is virtually a prisoner. He is chiefly engaged in watching idle men and our criminal neglect has allowed almost 85 per cent of the inmates to be idle." . . .

Positions in penal institutions should be better and more uniformly paid, the report declares.

Boston Art Notes

Iwan F. Choultse

An exhibition of landscapes by Iwan F. Choultse is being held in the Colonial Salon of the Ritz-Carlton. Landscapes of such resplendent character appeal immediately to the eye of the visitor. Choultse travels far and wide in Russia, Corsica, Africa, Switzerland, to discover spots of particular beauty for depiction. The mountains, the setting sun, the clouds, the frost furnish details for stunning scenic effects.

The snow, white and weightless, is swept by the winds into drifts, or lumped into wads on tree branches. The water washes its way through the crusts of ice and snow. The sunlight filters through the clouds. The moonlight reflects upon the waters, so that the surface seems like molten silver. Deep rose and golden tints heighten the atmosphere of splendor. There is no harshness, no sharp realistic note, for this is romantic painting that envelops the world in poetry and song.

Technically, Choultse belongs to the academic. He attempts no essays into modernism, either in color or in compositional variation. His ideas are outside the current vogue, removed from the topsy-turvy tendencies. His painting is precise, carefully wrought; his taste is for the serene, undisturbed impression. It is firm, yet not emphatic, selective, though not evasive. Difficult problems are solved with ease.

Frank Vining Smith

To the layman it would seem impossible to capture the movement and tints and changes of the sea with the convincing clarity of Frank Vining Smith. What is more, to make those clipper ships in full sail skim along the waters with the help of the wind is to reveal a thing of great and impressive beauty. Mr. Smith's work has interested us in former exhibitions, but this is his best. His subjects are treated not in detached fashion, but with a hint of the struggle or thrill that attends the journey depicted. There are cargo boats "beating up to the anchorage," ships fighting gales, ocean racing clippers, whalers. With astonishing observation the artist registers not only the details of the hull and masts and sails, but the graceful bearing of the ship as it moves and rolls on the surface of the water.

Public Library

Lydia Hess is showing a group of portrait drawings of notable musicians in the music room of the Boston Public Library. She has simplified her portraits by abstracting the shadows to a firmly outlined mass of black, employing for her purpose water color, charcoal or ink. In every case the outstanding qualities are emphasized to the virtual exclusion of all others. The result is a firm, poster-like portrayal that tells clearly and convincingly at a distance.

Among those portrayed there are Ethel Leginska, J. M. Sanromá, Karl Muck, Serge Koussevitzky, Henry Eichheim, Gertrude Ehrhart and Roland Hayes.

Rembrandt

On loan exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is the magnificent portrait by the Dutch master, Rembrandt, of his sister "Liesbeth van Ryn." It belongs now to Robert Treat Paine 2d, of Boston. It is signer "R. van Ryn, 1632."

It is too late to pile up superlatives to the credit of this genius. His is the height of the subtlest style of painting in the history of art; his was the supreme gift of blending the visible with the impalpable, so that one was an instrument of the other.

D. A.

Lord Irwin Urged to Remain in India

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—The Maharaja of Bikanir holds a unique position among Indian princes.

Strikingly English in his speech as well as his manner he is an Indian to the core, who has never hesitated to voice the Indian viewpoint in the councils of the Empire. These facts lend emphasis to a speech which he has just delivered in proroguing the Legislative Assembly of his state.

His Highness urged the importance of securing Lord Irwin's consent to stay for a longer time as Viceroy, with a view to the launching and enduring success of a measure of liberal constitutional advance both for British India and the Indian states.

The Maharajah hoped that the coming conference would be marked by constructive statesmanlike proposals carried on in an atmosphere of good will, moderation, and mutual understanding. He confidently anticipated that Sir John Simon would do justice to the legitimate claims of the Indian states and insure them fair play.

Referring to the representation of the states' subjects at the Round-Table Conference the Maharajah said that it was contemplated that the questions to be discussed would be confined to broad constitutional policy in regard to which the acknowledged rulers of Indian states were the only people who could speak with authority.

Motion Pictures

"Son of the Gods"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The large following that Richard Barthelmess is understood to have will doubtless enjoy to the full his latest picture play, "Son of the Gods," produced by First National. Others may not care much for this unpleasant story of the sufferings of a supposed Chinese youth in his social contacts with the white race in the United States and Europe. He falls in love with a white girl, and she with him. He tries to tell her that he is Chinese, but she will not listen, declaring that nothing matters. When she finds out she gives him a public whipping. At the end, when he discovers that he is all white, they are reconciled, even before she learns that he is not Chinese, so deep, we are supposed to believe, is her affection. This film, then, has another of those April fool stories that are particularly disappointing to those playgoers who do not care to have their emotions stirred, even in a fiction, by a trick plot. The girl is played by Constance Bennett, whose voice is not agreeable, even in this first-rate piece of sound recording. A Technicolor sequence showing a parade in San Francisco's Chinatown is not the top-notch achievement of this process. Numerous Chinese appear in the picture and give it grateful human and humorous touches. The picture was directed by Frank Lloyd from a story based on a Rex Beach novel, and is being presented at the Warner Theater.

E. C. S.

Court Building Urged as Puritan Memorial

Herbert Parker, chairman of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary Commission, appeared before the legislative committee on state administration and outlined a report from his commission which recommends that as a memorial to the founders of the Commonwealth the State erect a Supreme Court building.

Mr. Parker felt that the type and the exact location of the building might be left to the Legislature, but that any building which might be erected should contain a memorial hall to the Puritans. He reminded the committee that the present Supreme Court is a successor to that established by act of the General Court in 1630.

DANE TO MAKE RECORDS OF INDIAN DIALECTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Jorgen Uldall, a young Dane, who has already earned for himself an international name as a great phonetic expert, has been called to California by the American Committee of which another Dane, Professor Boas of Columbia University, New York, is chairman, to study and make records of Red Indian dialects.

Mr. Uldall is already looked upon as a likely successor to the world-famed linguist and phonetic authority, Danish Professor Otto Jespersen, and has already been lecturing a term at the Cape Town University as temporary professor in phonetics.

BRITISH TO TRAIN SEAMEN FOR OFFICERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The training of young officers of the mercantile marine in ocean-going sailing ships was discussed recently at a meeting held in London to consider a proposal for the building of a square-rigged ship in place of the Garthpool, which was the last British-owned sailing vessel available for this instruction.

A resolution included the statement: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, if Great Britain is to maintain her maritime position, it is essential that she should have the best seamen; and that it is a matter of urgent national importance that the project put forward by Sir William Garthwaite should be earnestly considered."

RUBBER FOOTWEAR PRICES UP

NEW YORK—Prices on some items in 1930 lines of waterproof footwear which will be made today by footwear department of United States Rubber Co., will show slight upward adjustment from higher levels named March 2, 1929, as result of changing trade conditions after original 1929 prices were made on Jan. 1. Stock on hand are believed generally to be under a year ago due to weather more favorable to sales of protective footwear and better production control during 1930.

Music in Boston

Hoyt- Casadésus

A concert at Repertory Hall yesterday afternoon was shared by Henri Casadésus's Old Instrument Society and Emma Hoyt, soprano. Although the Casadésus players have already been heard here this season in Cambridge and at a Schelling concert for children, interest attached to their program for the afternoon ,which, except for a "Fête Galante" by Destouches, had been unheard here recently. This "Fête" brought to the stage the five members of this unusual ensemble, Marius Casadésus, quinton; Henri Casadésus, viole d'amour; Mme. Lucette Casadésus, viole de gambe; Maurice Devilliers, basse de viole, and Mme. Regina Patorni-Casadésus, clavecin. At the close they again joined their ancient instruments for Clement's "Recreations of the Countryside," a suite of considerable charm and suavity. The Minuet of the little suite was rightly styled gallant, for in it one heard the light touch, the quiet gayety, and the undulating rhythms of the artificially countrified courtier. As for the last section, called "Le Cabaret," it bounded and whirled about with many a frolicsome flourish.

During the afternoon, Mme. Patorni-Casadésus played a Partita for clavecin by Ayrton, displaying in it her nimble technique both with keys and pedals, and her sensitiveness to the phrasing. For further exposition from others of these instrumentalists came a duet for quinton and viole d'amour, Lorenziti's "La Chasse." Written in two movements, the first Allegro, the second an Andante, with a brisk Finale, this sparkling composition gave Marius and Henri Casadésus opportunity to unfold their individual abilities.

Mme. Hoyt chose old airs, some traditional, some the compositions of known writers, for her share in the program. Her voice is neither very large nor unusual in quality. Yet she uses it with such skill and brings to reinforce it so many of the arts and graces of the finished singer that she drew from her listeners enthusiastic applause. Her clear, precise enunciation, making her texts plainly intelligible, deserves a word of praise.

Nikolai Orloff

The large audience which gathered at Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon to hear Nikolai Orloff found this pianist in fine fettle. He played music of Mozart, Schumann and Chopin, Liszt, Balakireff and Debussy. Mr. Orloff is one of the few pianists who remind one that perhaps Saint-Saëns's classification of pianists in his "Carnival of Animals" was a mistaken one. For he matches a splendid technique with an intellect of like stature. Is there too much intellect and not enough poetry in the playing of the present generation of pianists? Mr. Orloff's reading of Chopin is a vivid answer to that charge. For he wreathes the Etudes, the Mazurka, the Nocturne and the Polonaise of his choice with poetry. He immerses his playing in the warm tones, the smooth contours, the chiseled phrases which an earlier generation admired. His melodies sing and throb. His rhythms are swift, definite, and clearly marked. Yet never, in the midst of all these desiderata, does even a hint of the sentimentality, the saccharine over-sweetness once the vogue, appear. There is about Mr. Orloff's playing a refreshing stimulation, a briskness and a pungency which set him apart from routine players. In combining the new manner with the old he has evolved an individuality of style and an ingenuity of interpretation.

On Saturday he chose to display his prowess as a technician in that red flag of pianists, Balakireff's "Islamey." (One wonders if lecturers on musical history still refer to it in their talks as the most difficult pianoforte music ever written.) At any rate Mr. Orloff played it as though it were really a fantasy and not an exhibition of speed and agility. He encompassed the double runs and exacting passages and whirlwind speeds with an ease and a nonchalance which refused to make the playing of the piece a mere stunt. He found place for sharp rhythmic indications, for the subordinating of any sections, complicated or not, to the thematic material of the work. For Debussy's "Reflets dans l'eau," a world apart from Balakireff's music in spirit and manner. Mr. Orloff uncovered an imaginativeness of tonal coloring which made the glistening music superb. As for Liszt's "Tarantelle," it glimmered and shone and sparkled as Mr. Orloff raced through it, making the most of the brilliant stretches within its scope. C. S. B.

Boston Civic Orchestra

At its first concert of the present season, the Boston Civic Orchestra, Joseph Wagner conductor, yesterday afternoon presented the following program in Jordan Hall: Mendelssohn, Overture to "Athalia"; Rameau-Mottl, Ballet Suite; Glinka, "Kamarinskaja"; Quinto Maganini, "La Rumba," a Cuban Rhapsody; Schumann, Symphony in C major, op. 61. The orchestra was assisted soprano, who offered the "Bell Song" from Delibes's "Lakme."

This orchestra is now in its fifth season and is now, apparently, at a point in its career where it might profitably take account of stock. There is undoubtedly a place in Boston for this sort of organization, and this company is, for the most part, youthful and enthusiastic. It is also possessed of no inconsiderable technical proficiency. Given these attributes, it now remains to be proved whether the peak of its activities has been reached. Mr. Wagner has shown himself an excellent drill-master; his orchestra has shown itself amenable to training. Will the ensuing five years be as fruitful, in general, as has been the past five?

We venture "yes" . . . provided both orchestra and conductor are willing to put in the necessary hours of study and sheer grind. The performance yesterday revealed a notable improvement in both tone quality and ensemble, although the strings would doubtless have been more effective had they shown more unanimity in bowing. The woodwinds have now grown to be one of the best choirs in the orchestra, with the trumpets as "runner up."

Of the numbers played, mention should be made of Glinka's amusing composition, sufficiently diverting in structure to bear repetition at some future date. The always popular Rameau ballet was again received with prolonged applause, but of course, the Symphony was the really important work of the afternoon. Mr. Wagner sensibly adapted the tempi (noticeably so in the Scherzo) to the capabilities of his players, thereby achieving a surprisingly good performance, although so pretentious a work is obviously not the sort of thing which this orchestra should offer, in its entirety, at present. Mr. Maganini's "La Rumba," given a first performance in this city, is an innocuous work, more suited to a less serious type of program, although the audience applauded it warmly.

Miss LaLiberté's flexible voice was heard to good advantage in the aria, and at the conclusion of the number, the singer received a small ovation. In all, an interesting afternoon.

G. M. S.

Tariff Changes Bother Nottingham

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—High protectionist newspapers in England report consternation among Nottingham lace manufacturers and their 16,000 employees at the prospect that the Government, acting upon a proposal by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Snowden, will not renew the safeguarding duty of 33 1-3 per cent ad valorem on imported lace. The five years for which the duty was imposed expire June 30, and already press opponents of free trade are talking of the "threatened disaster casting its shadow over the industry."

With a distinct falling off in orders from foreign buyers who are said to be beginning to clear their stocks in anticipation of being able to get cheaper goods from abroad, the "sheltered" Nottingham lace factories say that the manufacturers of Calais, their great trade rival, are delighted at the news that the safeguarding duty is to lapse and are already sending their revised price lists to London where every big American department store has a staff of permanent resident buyers.

Wages of lacemakers in Calais are said to be 40 per cent lower than wages in Nottingham. This fact, observes a correspondent, combined with the change in women"s fashions and the consequent slump in the demand for lace, was responsible for the appalling condition of the Nottingham industry in the two or three years before the duty was imposed. The district known as the lace market was largely a place of deserted warehouses. The number of employees in the industry had shrunk from the pre-war total of over 30,000 to approximately 16,000, many of whom were working only a few hours a week on the average. Now they are employed full or nearly full time.

East Africans Urge New Voting Laws

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A deputation representing Indians resident in East Africa has arrived in London to press the claims of their community in connection with constitutional changes under discussion for the territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

The nature of these claims is explained in a statement to the press by Biharilal Anantani, a member of the deputation. The main demand is for a common electoral roll with some educational or other civilization test which could be made applicable to all sections of the communities concerned, including alike native Africans, Indians and Europeans.

These communities have, according to Mr. Anantani, some 25,000 Indian settlers and 12,000 Europeans. The Indians claim that such an arrangement would be no more than a "square deal," also that it would not —at least for a long time to come— result in the swamping of the European vote.

This argument is based on the fact that at present not more than 10 per cent of the Indians would be likely to qualify, while nearly all the Europeans could do so.

DARTMOUTH HONORS FORMER PROFESSORS

HANOVER, N. H. Feb. 3 (AP)—Three of Dartmouth's early professors are to be honored in the naming of the college's newest dormitory, President E. M. Hopkins announced today. The central building of the new home for 175 students will be called Woodward Hall, and the wings Ripley and Smith Halls, respectively.

Bezaleel Woodward, graduate of Yale in 1764, was Dartmouth professor of mathematics and natural philosophy from 1782 to 1804. Sylvanus Ripley was graduated from Dartmouth in 1771, and held the Phillips professorship of theology from 1782 until he passed on, five years later. John Smith, Dartmouth '73, was professor of Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Oriental languages for more than 30 years.

UNITED STATES USES MOST TELEPHONES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The following table, as given in a recent issue of the Telegraph & Telephone Journal, shows the number of telephones per 100 inhabitants in the principal countries of the world.

The ratio is: United States, 16.5; Canada, 13.77; New Zealand, 10.3; Denmark, 9.2; Sweden, 7.9; Australia, 7.8; Norway, 6.5; Switzerland, 5.9; Germany 4.7; Great Britain, 3.9; Netherlands, 3.3; Finland, 3.2; Austria, 3.1; Belgium, 2.9; Argentina, 2.4; France, 2.3.

CAIRD SCHOLARSHIPS ASSURED BY TRUST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUNDEE, Scotland—A Dundee trust has been formed for the administering of the Sir James Caird's traveling scholarships in engineering, electricity, aeronautics and music.

The scholarships were made possible by the benefaction of Mrs. Marryat, sister and heiress of Sir James Caird, who left £200,000 to be held in trust for this purpose. Only natives of Scotland of either sex are eligible.

EXPERTS PLAN EARNEST STUDY OF PRODUCTION

Student Congress Forms International Institute for Research

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—An international institute for the study of agricultural economics was established at the third International Congress of Students and faculty members at the University of Minnesota.

The joint proposal of Dr. Donald J. Cowling, president of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., and O. W. Behrens, Y. M. C. A. official, and a director of the Congress, aims at economic research into the production of raw materials. Dr. Cowling offered the facilities of Carleton College for the institute, and it was considered likely that the first session would be held there during the coming summer.

Countries having agricultural representatives in Washington and the Institute of Rome will be invited to send experts to the institute, Mr. Behrens said.

Problems underlying the production of wool in Australia, rubber in British possessions, coffee in South America, sugar in Cuba and wheat in Canada will be considered.

Prof. Herbert A. Heaton of the University of Minnesota, member of the Foreign Policy Association, raised the question as to how long the United States could continue its policy of exclusion in view of its present "financial invasion" of foreign countries.

Through the introduction of American technique, mass production is being adopted in European countries, he said. Foreign manufacturers, financed by Americans, are thus able to meet world competition. The prevention of free exchange of goods thus leads to the erection of a barrier for both buyer and seller, Mr. Heaton concluded.

Technicalization without industrialization is the hope of China, Paul Johnson of Hamlin University declared. The adoption of Western tools and technique by China and their incorporation into her system of culture is of vital importance, he insisted.

Experts Say Ability and Not Age Counts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND — "A good executive is a good executive at any time, whether he can play golf or not, or whether he is 40 or 60," J. P. Jordan of New York, management engineer and personnel expert, told the American Management Association, meeting here.

Personnel directors and employment managers from all parts of the United States heard several speakers declare that the age at which a man or woman becomes "too old" to hold down a position depends entirely on the worker and may not be arbitrarily fixed at 40 or any other age.

A man or woman who is alert at all times, who has mastered human leadership and who works faithfully, is seldom, if ever, out of work, Mr. Jordan said, regardless of age.

"In those trades and professions where the fundamental requirements have remained stable," Professor Smith of Yale University said, "workers command their highest wages after middle age. This is true of machinists and carpenters, as well as of executives and engineers.

"Even where there have been fundamental developments of work requirements, if there has been continuity of development, middle-age workers have been able to adapt themselves to the change."

VERMONT 4-H CLUBS ACTIVE

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A total of 348 4-H clubs, with 1823 boys and 2364 girls enrolled, were active in Vermont in 1929. The value of their work was estimated at $77,163. In 1928, 284 clubs existed, with a membership of 1653 boys and 2083 girls.

AUXILIARY HEAD IN BOSTON

Mrs. Donald Macree Jr., national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, is in Boston to confer with departmental leaders of the organization regarding the convention of the auxiliary here in October.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain." "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, FEB. 4

Stage and Screen

Vaudeville Artists (Radio Keith-Orpheum — WEAF Chain transcontinental). "Two a day-ers" step to the "mike" to the music of Leo Reisman's orchestra. 10:30.

"Radio-vue" (Publix—CBS transcontinental). Immediately the regular show closes in the Paramount Theater, Brooklyn, the curtain goes up again and the spotlight swings to Louis Witten, Publix radio master of ceremonies, on the stage, announcing the opening of this feature on the air. In rapid succession he announces the artists of the unit visiting the theater for the week, besides the regular features, such as the singing of the audience with "Bob" West, organist, styled, "The Man You Like to Sing With," and Elsie Thompson, "The Singing Organist," all captured by microphones suspended from the ceiling. 11:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

The Rollickers, male quartet; Josef Pasternack, conductor (Libby—WJZ Chain transcontinental). All-Spanish program. Three groups of two famous songs each, by the quartet. "Procession of the Toreadors," from "Carmen," "Los Toros," from Lacome's suite, "La Feria," Granados' "Romanza," and Padilla's "Valencia" by orchestra. 8:30.

Eveready Hour (National Carbon—WEAF Chain transcontinental). 9.

Vocal Ensemble

Richard Maxwell, tenor; women's octet; Will Perry, conductor (WEAF Chain). Ballads of Beethoven, Hahn, Sanderson and Nevin in the "Songs of the Seasons" period. 8.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Egyptian flavor lent by characteristic compositions of Rossini, Lincke and Herbert, Japanese flavor by Niemann's "Rickshaw Ride" and Russian through Borodin's ballet music to "Prince Igor." 6.

Savannah Liners' Orchestra, Harold Sanford, conductor (Ocean Steamship—WJZ, WBZ). Three well-known Herbert numbers, a Waldteufel waltz, and the popular "Just You, Just Me" are of interest. 6:30.

"Salute" (Westinghouse — WJZ Chain transcontinental). Note change of day and time. Only unit now programed is concert orchestra under the direction of Cesare Sodero. 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain international). Operatic excerpts. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Freddie Rich and his Rhythm Kings (CBS). 5.

Vincent Lopez and orchestra (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). 8.

Frank Luther, tenor; male trio; Frank Black, conductor (Continental—WEAF Chain transcontinental). The "Bakers" group alternate with new and old show tunes sprinkled with light classical song favorites, and featuring at close a medley of songs from Kalman's "Riviera Girl." 9:30.

Will Osbourne and his orchestra (CBS transcontinental). From the Florentine Grill of the Park Central Hotel. 11.

Characteristic Music

"Neapolitan Nights" (WJZ Chain). Dolores Cannelli, soprano; Giuseppe di Benmedetto, tenor; Joe Biviano, accordionist; Paladino Mandolin Quartet. 9:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"From Dusty Pages" (CBS transcontinental). Myths and legends. 6.

"American Home Banquet" (American Radiator—WEAF Chain). "Cheerio" provokes a discussion of historical characters around the dinner table, often gets them to stand up to the "mike" and say a few words. Daily except Saturday and Sunday. 6:30.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ, WBZ, WHAM, WJR, KDKA, WRC, CKGW, WCKY, WRVA, WPTF, WBT, WJAX, WIOD). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Soconyland Sketch (Standard — WEAF Chain). New England history. 7:30.

"Wild Bill" Hickok (WEAF Chain). As forceful a character as Jesse James, except that he was on the side of the law. 8:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar-CBS transcontinental). Now here's a situation! We find Joe and Vi political rivals. Hear it out to the end! 10.

"Harbor Light" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Reminiscences of an old sea captain who is now skipper of a Hudson River ferryboat. 10.

Organ Recital

Lew White (WJZ Chain international). 7:30.

Educational

"American School of the Air" (Grigsby-Grunow-CBS transcontinental). At the outset this appears to be the first serious attempt of radio to become the medium of child education that idealists dream of. The curricula and list of lectures outlined have the stamp of authority. The series begins with a Tuesday series of dramas called "Makers of American History," with "Columbus" as the subject of the first. These are written by Messrs. Henry Fiske Carleton and William Ford Manley, pioneers in radio drama. 2:30.

"How to Tell a Story" (Baldwin-Wallace-WTAM) Twenty-seventh in joint series sponsored by WTAM and Baldwin-Wallace College of Berea, O. 6:45.

Talks

"Our Flag: Its Story and Message," Vice-President Charles Curtis (WEAF Chain) First of series of talks sponsored jointly by the National Broadcasting Company and the United States Film Association, designed to arouse patriotic instincts and promote greater honor to the flag, in children. Cabinet officials, members of Congress, military officials, noted private citizens will contribute their messages in the course. Music by the United States Marine Band. 5:15.

"New Aspects of the Tariff" (WEAF Chain transcontinental) Analyzed individually as follows: "The Industrial Aspect," by Senator Frederic C. Walcott of Connecticut; "The Agricultural Aspect," by Gerald P. Nye, Senator from Kansas, and "What is Wrong With Tariff-Making Commission?" by Frederick M. Davenport, Representative from New York State. 7.

S. Gurgel do Amaral, Brazilian Ambassador (CBS transcontinental) Third in "Conclave of Nations" series, devoted to talks by the heads of diplomacy in Washington. 10:30.

Popular Vocal

Landt Trio: Howard White, pianist (WJZ Chain) Fifteen minutes. 7:15.

The Listener Speaks

POPULAR music from Chicago and classical compositions from New York studios, with harps prominent in both, were offered by the WEAF and WJZ chains of the NBC at 10:15 on Sunday evening.

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: JONAS CHICKERING.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: One of the early American manufacturers of pianos. His father was Abner Chickering, New Hampshire farmer and blacksmith; hence, presumably, the son got no more education than the little red schoolhouse afforded at such infrequent intervals as he could be spared from the work of the fields. At 17 he was already toiling long hours as assistant to a cabinetmaker. But all the time there was an undercurrent of music in the heart of this young man; solely to satisfy his hunger for beauty, he taught himself to play the fife and the clarinet. Then one wonderful day his master sent him to repair a neighbor's most-prized possession—a pianoforte. Jonas had never seen one before, such instruments being then scarce in America and such as there were having been imported from abroad. One can imagine the eagerness with which the lad, while performing his allotted task, studied also each fascinating detail of the instrument.

In 1818 Mr. Chickering went to Boston, resolved to embark upon the manufacture of pianos. Not that there was much demand to speak of, but something told him that there might be later on. For several years his circumstances forced him to work as a journeyman to another maker; but finally he met someone willing to supply the business experience and the financial backing for the project, leaving him to attend to the mechanical side. The outcome prospered beyond their wildest dreams. By the year 1840 or thereabout, Mr. Chickering had 100 men working under him, he had spacious workrooms, he had even a showroom where his instruments might be inspected. Soon his men were finishing 2000 pianos each year, and a number of important improvements had been made in the mechanism of the instruments. Mr. Chickering's three sons carried forward the business, which still flourishes today. Glance at your program when next you go to a concert. Very likely the pianist is playing a Chickering piano.

A Word a Day

Entice

This word means "to allure, to attract, to draw on by kindling or exciting hope"; it is often employed, too, in the sense of "to lead astray, to tempt."

The word was incorporated into English from the Old French *enticier*, "to excite, entice," which was derived from the Latin *intitiare*, "to kindle," compounded of *in*, "on," and *titio*, "a firebrand." With this before us it is easy to understand our earliest use of the word—now obsolete—in the sense of "to incite, to instigate."

En-tice' is accented on the second syllable; sound *e* as in *end*, *i* as in *ice*, final *e* silent.

"And my speech and my preaching was not with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit and of power." (1 Cor. 2: 4.)

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

What organization is directing the famine relief work in China?—*Editorial Page*	20
How were the birds near Rantoul, Ill., fed during recent freezing weather? — *Sundial Column*	20
What kinds of boats are used on Lake Chad, in Africa?—*News Section*	20
What new policies have been adopted by British manufacturers of recent years?—*Editorial Page*	20
How did a stork act as mail carrier?—*Children's Page*	20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

London Opinion: A French expert has been studying traffic conditions in London. We understand that he was taken to the Strand, but after an hour or two complained that he wanted to see traffic conditions, and was not interested in parking facilities.

London Humorist: A critic remarks that goldfish have provided inspiration for three modern poets. And we always imagined that goldfish were such harmless creatures.

Ohio State Journal: Another reason Shakespeare turned out as much work as he did was that he didn't have to answer the telephone.

Calgary Herald: The chief objection to the school of experience is that it thinks up a new course every time you graduate.

Des Moines Register: There continues to be a demand for cook books in spite of the increasing sale of can openers.

A Quotation for Today

HE WHO lives well is the best preacher.
—CERVANTES

Odds and Ends

The Oboe

The oboe's original name, hautbois, comes from the French, meaning "high wood," and is so named because of the high notes of the instrument.

Spain's Stamps

For a considerable time the Government of Spain changed its stamp issues every year to defeat counterfeiting.

Oberlin

Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, was among the first colleges in the United States to admit Negro students, and was also a pioneer in coeducation, having granted the A. B. degree to women as well as men since 1841.

Sea Water

The freezing point for sea water of average salinity is 28.6 Fahr.

The Children's Corner

A Philippine Corn Roast

"OH, JACKIE! Come quick!" called Mary one morning. "Our morning glory vines have changed into a fairy screen."

Jack came on the run and the two children stood looking happily at the gay little blossoms that peeped out from a hundred hiding places among the green leaves.

"I suppose they were just waiting because they needed lots of water to drink," Jack said.

"I think," said Mary, "that one of the nicest things about being here in the Philippine Islands where it's warm all the time, is that we can always have lovely morning glories—if we keep planting more seeds, Mother says. There aren't any morning glories now back in the United States where Brother and Sister are."

"Let's sing our little new verse," Jack suggested. So together they chanted their salute to the morning glories.

You have borrowed the rose tints of morning,
And bits of blue sky of the noon,
With the purple and red where the sun goes to bed.
We love you, for coming so soon.

Did wee fairies fashion your dresses
From cloud-mist, or ocean's deep blue?
Did sea fairies come bringing snowy sea foam?
We'll love them for giving us you.

As they were singing, a little figure appeared on the steps of the nipa bungalow next door.

"Come and see our flower screen," Jack called.

"I'll ask Mother," Dick called back eagerly.

A moment later he came scampering across the grass.

"The houses are so funny," he said. "They stand up on tall legs like big giant horses, and my bed is all over white with tall white things all around it."

"Mary and I play the tall screens are tents," Jack told him.

"There comes Father!" broke in Mary as a team of sleek mules and the big army daugherty clattered up to the door.

"Anyone here want to go to Caloocan?" Father called as he ran up the steps.

"Oh, yes," they chorused. "May Dick go to?"

Five minutes later they were spinning along the white road.

As they drove through barrios of native shacks Dick gazed in wonder. "There are so many funny things to see I can't look at them all," he cried.

Every tiny nipa house was swarming with pigs and chickens and goats that seemed as much at home as the children who stared at the little "Americanos" curiously.

"The houses are so funny!" Dick cried again. "Why do they stand up on stilts?"

"Father says that is to keep the people out of the wet when the big rains come," Jack explained.

"Now you'll have a chance to see it all," Father said as they stopped before one of the tiny houses.

"That's a queer stove," Dick said, looking curiously at a native woman who was squatting by a brazier of glowing coals roasting ears of corn.

Holding the ears in one hand she turned and turned each ear constantly and fanned the coals with the other hand to keep them glowing.

"How good the corn smells," Mary said. "I'm hungry. Couldn't we buy some—all roasted—Father? Couldn't we help her roast some?"

"There isn't time, Daughter," Father told her, "but I'll see what we can do." And he said some words of Spanish to Eujenio as they drove along.

"Si, Señor Capitán," Eujenio replied.

Presently they drew up at the big open market in Manila. Here Eujenio disappeared beyond piles of strange fruits and vegetables. He was back again in a few minutes carrying three packages and wearing an air of mystery.

A little later as they scrambled out of the daugherty at their own door, Father gave each of the children one of the mysterious packages. "Eujenio will teach you to cook 'all-same Filipino,'" he said with a smile.

"Oh, thank you! Thank you!" they cried.

Running to the space back of the quarters they opened the packages eagerly. Jack's held lumps of charcoal and he looked puzzled.

"You wait, then you see," Eujenio said.

Dick's package held ears of green corn. "I begin to see," Jack exclaimed.

When Mary opened her package they all cried out with delight, for it held a little brown clay bowl and brazier.

"Oh, oh!" they cried. "We can roast the corn ourselves!" And they jumped up and down in their delight.

"The little brazier-stove is just like a big bowl with three legs," Mary said, as they set it on the ground.

First they put in some crumpled paper, and then the charcoal, and when Eujenio set fire to the paper, fanning it until the coals caught fire and began to glow, they clapped their hands joyously. "It's just like the one at the Filipino woman's house!" Jack cried.

Next they husked the ears of corn, leaving two or three husks to hold the ears by. And then they began roasting.

"We can roast some for Father and Mother and for Dick's father and mother, too," Mary suggested.

The rosy coals in the little new brazier were no more glowing than were the three little faces that bent above them before the ears were all roasted.

"I think this will taste better to Father and Mother than anything else," Mary said as they ran in to get ready for luncheon.

"Such a happy day," Mary said. "First the morning glory screen, then Dick, and then the corn party, all in one day."

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Country Puzzle: Ink, nut dog, ivy, and (India).

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

While the Boss was giving me a good scrubbing today I got to thinking how nice it would be if I were a cat—
And could wash my own face and paws—
And keep nice and clean all the time—
But shucks—who ever heard of a cat having an exciting race with anybody?
So after thinking it over I'm convinced that being a pup suits me best after all!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Bird" to Bird

Rantoul, Ill.

THE feathered denizens of this neighborhood may well have looked aloft in wonderment these recent days. Overhead was a large object, whose actions certainly suggested it to be a great creature of their own kind, since it soared and circled about in the element to which their own flights carried them; but then, as it passed back and forth, flying quite low above them, food for their nourishment dropped in great quantities, apparently from its very wings. Never, within their experience, was there bird like that!

Protracted and very severe cold weather had coated the fields with ice, and the bird-life of this vicinity foraged in vain there for its food supplies. Feeling that suffering among their feathered friends might result, the local unit of the Izaak Walton League, in conjunction with the Chanute flying field authorities, arranged for a plane to take aloft a quantity of mixed grain, which was distributed along the river bottoms and the hedgerows for their benefit. Three days were devoted to the humane task, and approximately 200 bags of feed were so dispensed before there was full satisfaction that the need had been met.

Those responsible for the kindly thought and its execution are greeted on every side by the audible thanks of the recipients.

Self-Sacrifice

MISS W. S. B., Birmingham, Eng., writes: "I have found much joy and comfort from the Sundial articles, as they have helped me to look for, and expect, more of the good in our fellow man." By way of proof she incloses two contributions, one of which tells of the sacrifices a woman was willing to make in stepping into the small quarters occupied by a brother who had a small child. It wasn't long before an orphan appealed for admission into the already congested little household. In order to allow the two children to be together, the woman made up a bed for herself each night on a couch in the dining room, which she has continued to do for the last 10 years.

In Lighter Vein

Simplified Explanation

Any radio fan who doesn't know just what a screen grid tube is might learn by heart this definition: "A screen grid tube is simply a tetrode which differs from a triode in that an additional electrode has been added to regulate the electronic flow between the anode and the cathode."
—*Boston Globe.*

THE INDIA-RUBBER MAN AT BAT

A Mail Chorus

"We present new autumn raiment,"
"You will favor us with payment."
"If you knew what this display meant
You would visit us today,"
"Your assistance we are seeking,"
"Here's a roof defying leaking."
"Take this course in public speaking,"
"Buy a lot on Baffin Bay,"

"Extra margin is requested,"
"Beg to state your note's protested,"
"Mr. Johnson has suggested
You might like to see our boats."
"Your requests for payment bore us,"
"We've your worthless check before us."
Sound the ditties in my chorus
That is full of jarring notes!
—*Yale Record.*

His Mother's Son

It was the day of the school concert, and the audience consisted mostly of proud parents, anxious to see their children perform.

No. 8 on the program was Master William Adams, who was going to recite. Striking a bold attitude, this young gentleman began as follows:

"Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears!"

At this point a mother turned to the woman sitting beside her, who, as it happened, was a neighbor.

"There, that's the Adams boy for you," she said tartly. "He wouldn't be his mother's son if he wasn't trying to borrow something."—*Answers.*

Not So Very Different

"What is the difference between a specialist and a philosopher?"

"A specialist is one who starts out with an intense interest in some one thing, and he continues to learn more and more about less and less, until finally he knows all there is to know about nothing. A philosopher is one who starts out with a casual interest in a great many things, and he continues to learn less and less about more and more, until finally he knows nothing at all about everything."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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EDITORIALS

Overcoming China's "Chao Tche"

EFFORTS to check the famine in the provinces of Shansi, Kansu and Shensi, where 2,000,000 persons are reported to have perished in the last eight months, bring into sharp relief certain steps which are necessary in the solution of China's internal problems. The difficulties encountered in dealing with recurrent food shortages indicate the enormous task which faces the Nanking régime in its efforts to weld a unified Republic from the segments of a crumpled Empire.

The causes of the present tragic situation are twofold, but to divide rigidly between them is to face a predicament like Marco Polo's when he tried to decide where the mandarin left off and his queue began. The hunger that marches in the Far East is partly due to the physical characteristics of the country. It also is the result of conditions of purely political origin.

Millions of Chinese exist upon a marginal basis so narrow that anything less than a normal year involves them in dire want. With the least semblance of drought, chao tche, "little to eat," becomes a common plaint. Added to this is the difficulty of transportation, which accounts for the existence of large food supplies at one point while thousands of persons a few hundred miles away have been reduced to gruel made from leaves and clay.

Relief is made still more difficult by the central government's lack of contact with the Nation at large. The village continues, as it has for centuries, to be the major governmental unit, a heritage of numerous dynasties which were interested solely in the collection of taxes. The villages have few interests beyond their own borders, a fact which hampers co-operative effort in the solution of mutual problems. In addition, the situation is complicated by the depredations of bandits, the stringent exactions of the war lords and the conditions which have followed civil conflict.

And yet, not far back in China's history is the proof that these conditions can be met and overcome. When the Manchus were extending the country to its greatest boundaries, an area twice that of the United States, the Emperor K'ien-lung paid "surprise" visits to the remotest provinces, despite the difficulties of transportation. Dikes and canals were constructed and kept in excellent repair. Warehouses were built and filled during the good years, with the result that the lean periods took a lesser toll. It is true all this was accomplished with an essentially militaristic purpose. But similar accomplishments surely are attainable with modern tools used in the interests of peace.

Meanwhile, the relief work is being directed by the International Famine Relief Commission, with a co-operating organization in New York, which has been functioning for the last eight years. Its efforts are contributing toward the establishment of permanent remedies. It is characteristic of the commission's operations that instead of distributing "doles," it provides employment in road building. Thus the relief work serves the dual purpose of aiding the individual temporarily and the country at large permanently.

Beyond the humanitarian efforts for temporary relief lies the necessity for ultimate solution—a solution which rests largely in China's own hands. The Government, to be successful, must accomplish more than military stability and international recognition. Its greatest test lies in dissipating the cloud of want which today obscures the legend written across many a portal in the Dragon Kingdom: "Kai men ta ki," "When the door of the home is opened, happiness is found within."

Hands Off the Farm Board

THE decision of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to keep hands off the Federal Farm Board should be welcomed. It involves the whole question of whether the new farm relief program is to have an opportunity to prove its value or its weakness. The experiment should not be prejudiced in advance. It may be that the Government cannot develop farmers' co-operative marketing organizations without throwing much of the Nation's present marketing machinery on the scrap heap. It may be that a slight readjustment and the discarding of a few unnecessary parts will suffice. But until the new machinery is put in operation results cannot be determined, and it is well that the national organization of business men has decided to resort to "watchful waiting."

Some weeks ago the Chamber of Commerce protested vigorously that government-aided co-operatives were going to put unaided commission merchants out of business. In particular the objection was raised that the co-operatives' ability to borrow Farm Board funds at less than 4 per cent for the handling of farm produce placed an unfair handicap on the individual dealer who must borrow from the banks at a higher rate.

Complaints so far have centered on the grain trade, but the same question arises in the marketing of all the other kinds of farm produce which the Farm Board is helping to finance. Indeed, the grain men's charges that the Government has entered business in competition with them goes to the very root of the whole farm relief program.

Admittedly, government funds are being used to buy farm produce—even, indirectly, to fix prices. Admittedly, produce handled by government-aided farmers' organizations cannot be handled by dealers. The extent to which middle men will be eliminated is not yet clear. But manifestly, whatever damage is done to them must be justified by the Government either on the ground that it is necessary in developing a more efficient marketing system or on the ground that it is necessary in helping agriculture. In either case the benefits must be shown to outweigh the damage.

And of course it must be recognized that the Government is not, primarily, seeking to improve distribution methods. Co-operative marketing is merely the instrument adopted in the effort to control agricultural surpluses. Some commission merchants are convinced that the entire plan is unworkable and therefore will not permanently interfere with their business. They contend that in the very measure that the Government is able to help the farmer obtain better prices it will encourage farm production and thereby annul its own effort to prevent overproduction.

On this question of surpluses, Alexander H. Legge, chairman of the Farm Board, says:

> It is a condition which we can only hope to correct by collective action on the part of the agricultural producers. If in carrying out such a program, certain reasonable adjustments on the part of existing agencies to adapt themselves to new conditions are found necessary, this should be regarded as incidental to a changing business condition rather than attacking anybody's business.

Of course, such adjustments are continually taking place in many branches of business. Motorcars oust buggies; talkies supplant movies; machines displace workers. The question is whether the Government should promote the change. If benefits to the farmers in particular and to the country in general exceed the injury caused by dislocations in the grain trade, the present policy will be justified. Only a fair and unhampered trial of the Farm Board's program can give the answer.

Greek Independence

THE celebration in Boston and other American cities tonight, by a large group of representative Greeks, of the centennial anniversary of the signing of the protocol of London by which the independence of Greece was assured, is an event well worth chronicling.

The history of Greece since the days of its pre-eminence in learning, in poetry, and in art, has been a series of disasters, oppressions, and checks to progress which might well have destroyed the nationality of a less virile people. The prolonged occupation by and domination of the country by the Turks produced a marked effect upon the characteristics of its people, and might have been thought enough to have utterly obliterated any trace of nationalistic ambitions. But at no time during the centuries when its people were under the heel of the Moslems was the ambition for freedom and for the reassertion of the national independence entirely destroyed. From 1456 until 1829 it was thus beneath the heavy hand of the conqueror, and the ethnological effect of this prolonged occupation has been to give to the modern Greek a physical appearance and perhaps mental characteristics entirely different from those of the ancients of the time of Pericles, but the spirit of freedom has none the less endured.

The great outburst of sympathy for Greece among the intellectual classes in England when in 1821 it began its war for independence is difficult to understand in this more modernistic age. Byron was not alone among the great figures in English literature in plunging into the struggle in support of the Greek rebels. The freedom then won was guaranteed long by Great Britain, France and Russia. During the World War rival political forces within the country struggled for control, and the prolonged contest between the King, who happened to be allied by marriage with the Hohenzollern family, and Venizelos, the Cretan who strove to put his Nation into alliance with the Western powers, rent the country in twain. It was long after the war before any semblance of political stability and order was regained.

It is not impossible that this restoration of national stability proceeded from what seemed at first to be a crushing disaster. The complete defeat of the Greek armies in Asia Minor and the violent expulsion of all Greek settlers from Turkish territory put upon this small Nation a burden which greater countries might well have found difficulty in bearing. The flood of refugees, terrified, penniless, hungry, and ill-clad, made up in the main of old men, women and children, was equal to one-fifth of the whole Greek population.

Yet with the aid of the League of Nations and of benevolent organizations of American origin, Greece took care of her distressed people and has gradually absorbed them into her industrial population. They have greatly increased the industrial strength of the Nation; have made of Athens a city approaching—with its port, Piræus—a million inhabitants, and have filled Macedonia with industrious, self-supporting peasants. Venizelos, now returned to power, announces a policy of development of Greece within the borders now assigned to it, and renounces any efforts at conquest or for the recovery of lost territory. With such a policy, with a people justly famous for their industry and thrift, there is every reason to believe that this beginning of the second hundred years of Greece's national existence is the forerunner of a great and laudable progress toward eminence among nations.

The British Industries Fair

JUST as the use of the "tin can" in the preservation of foods is more important in the history of the human race than wars and rumors of wars, so the British Industries Fair, which is to be held in London and Birmingham February 17 to 28, is an event of greater importance than some which may come more into the limelight. The fair is not by any means the first of its kind. Nor does it attempt to cover every phase of manufacturing activity in the British Isles. That would be well-nigh impossible where industries range from coal to cocoa, marmalade to magazines, shoes to shovels, cucumbers to cutlery. But it does endeavor to present some idea of the latest accomplishments of the mechanical genius and the research worker, with a view to expanding the markets for British products.

For years the British manufacturer allowed his goods to speak for themselves. Produce an article of high quality and it will find a purchaser. That in substance was his dictum. Such a policy was commendable, but had its shortcomings. And its shortcomings were its failures to take into consideration the wishes of the buyer. Were the desires of the prospective buyer consulted? In many cases the question was never asked. But a change has worked its way into the system, and now the wishes of the buyer have become paramount. If he wants his table knife of stainless steel it is so made for him. If he demands garments of artificial silk rather than of thread from the mulberry he gets them.

Nor has the modern manufacturer been slow to recognize the dictates of fashion and the changing times. He has adapted himself to the call for bedsteads of wood instead of metal and of casements of metal rather than of wood. Prompted by the discriminating tastes of a new age he has accommodated himself to the fastidious likes of those who want particular perfumes in soaps and powders, and he has encouraged the synthetist to vie with nature in producing the varied and delicate odors of the garden.

At the British Industries Fair a vast collection of the fruits of the genius of industry is placed before the prospective buyer. He sees in a day what it would take him weeks to discover. The British manufacturer is learning more than ever that to be successful he must serve the public to the utmost of his ability, and in rendering that service he becomes not essentially a competitor, but in reality a better customer for other great manufacturing nations.

What Were They Thinking?

IT IS a question which grapples the imagination. What must they have been thinking, those 1200 cadets of West Point, as they watched a recent production of "Journey's End," of all plays the most disenchanting as touching upon the inhumanities of war? One thing is certain: that they enjoyed it. Reports are so emphatic upon this point that one can fairly hear the volleys of applause, ringing out with suitable military precision from all those pairs of disciplined hands. But did they, or did they not, relate this play and its subtle implications to their own potential future as officers of the United States Army? One can only wonder and hope.

Here, on the face of it, was a marvelous thing: that Maj.-Gen. William R. Smith of West Point Military Academy should have had the vision and the courage to invite the New York company to take Robert C. Sherriff's profoundly moving play up the Hudson River. It is recorded that one of the officers said in explanation: "We wanted the cadets to know what war was like, but we hope they never see one." Well, if they had ears for anything other than the excitement of the play and its humor, they know now what war is like.

Can its presentment have so captivated their youthful craving for action and for danger that it has simply fed their eager anticipations? Many persons may believe so, remembering the thousands of American lads who deplored the fate which withheld them from France and the trenches. But in this West Point audience were there not many who realized the meaning of it all, the utter hopelessness and futility? What were they thinking during those tense moments when Captain Stanhope was waging his moral battle to save the youth who wanted to desert? Did they hear how Lieutenant Osborne occupied those last few minutes before the raid with desperate pleasantries? Where were their eyes when young Raleigh returned to the dugout and, just before it was forever too late, Stanhope remembered to be kind?

Those 1200 boys must have done at least a little thinking as they sat in Memorial Hall, hung with its war trophies, and looked on at that play. And if there could have been any who missed the significance, their officers did not. The mere gesture of invitation which made this occasion possible indicates a change of outlook with regard to war and its fictitious glories. No longer are military leaders and teachers afraid to let youth find out what war is like.

Editorial Notes

The hundredth anniversary of Daniel Webster's famous oration in the Senate replying to Senator Hayne of South Carolina has just passed. The oration, familiar to every American schoolboy, has been ranked with the finest and greatest ever spoken. It is interesting to recall in this connection that Hayne's speech which provoked Webster's reply had for its text the charge that New England, through the tariff act of 1828, had sought to hurt the interests of the South and the West. Though a century has elapsed that charge still persists, and has been repeated in many forms during the debate on the current tariff bill. Here is an opportunity for a present-day Daniel Webster.

It was not altogether due to the speed of the age that California papers were printing radiophotographs of King George reading the opening speech at the London conference several hours before the King delivered it on the same day in London, but because of the difference in time. Speed was an important factor, however, and gave Californians the interesting situation of reading about and looking at an event before it actually happened, so to speak.

It is no fish story that President Hoover refused the special privilege which would permit him to fish at any season, and which the Legislature of Virginia would have gladly accorded to him. Therein is a splendid example of Americanism.

How could it be more happily put than by Dr. Clarence True Wilson, who has said that "prohibition has proven itself to be infinitely better at its worst than the license system was at its best"? And how absolutely irrefutable.

Now that we have whistling golf balls, the world awaits a collar button that will signal from its location under the bureau.

By San Francisco Bay

THE trail of all wanderers, whether wanderers "de luxe," or wanderers quite otherwise, inevitably leads now and again to California. And if to California, naturally to San Francisco. For San Francisco is one of the wanderer's goals, one of his high objectives. On that fascinating thing, the map of the world, it stands forth beckoningly. It is a high light in anticipation and in realization. It bears one of the names that symbolize romance and that fire the fancy, like Sourabaia and Singapore and Shanghai, Buenos Aires and Batavia and Bombay. Constantly changing, it is always new. Of many moods, it is ever alluring. Modern, there is that about it yet suggestive of yesterday. Colorful with the life of many lands, it stimulates and inspires.

The city by San Francisco Bay has altered. None will deny that. It has developed a "sky line" which, atop its hills, mounts upward almost as those of New York and Chicago. Alongside its wharves, inclosed now within high fences, the trading schooner which once brought the romance of the South Seas to mingle with the romance of California, is a rarity. The tall-sparred clippers which gathered here as in no other port of all the world, are gone, and the only reminder of them is the tangled forest of yards and masts which still lingers in Oakland Estuary. The days of Kitty Yonson, king of "shanghaiers," and the wildest water front of all the seas, are only a memory; yet it is in the recollection of its vivid past that there lies a part of the romance of the present upon the city by San Francisco Bay.

And so, though there have been all these changes and many more, though modernity and its ways have made their impress upon San Francisco, no man can say that its charm has been dissipated or even, in measurable degree, affected. Indeed, there are times when one may easily re-create the past, here by San Francisco Bay.

* * *

Note well the hour of sunset over the Golden Gate. It is such an hour as one lives in few of the world's storied places, an hour in which there is unlocked such a treasure chest of memories as holds one spellbound in their contemplation. There are memories of far voyagers from all the world, of intrepid ones whose high adventuring was blessed at last by the sight of this fair haven, of Argonauts by sea and pioneers by land, of wanderers and soldiers of fortune and empire builders, all come at last to the city by San Francisco Bay.

And as the glow fades on the Pacific's western horizon a curious light seems to settle over the sea just without the Golden Gate, like the gradual lighting of some mighty stage upon which is about to be enacted an epochal drama. And across that mighty stage there seem to pass the clumsy galleons of Magellan and of Drake, ere they give place to the blunt-bowed shallops of Cook and Bougainville.

Then, as the spectral glow deepens for an instant, one's fancy pictures the advancing line of the American clippers, their coming coincident with the birth itself of the magic city by San Francisco Bay. In quest of another Golden Fleece they had made such a journey as would have rejoiced the Grecian Argonaut, and their achievements are recorded in terms more enduring than legend. Presently now the guiding lights about the gate blaze forth. Twinkling gleams from Sausalito beckon across the bay to a myriad yellow specks from the Oakland side. Ferryboats, ever passing and repassing, glow like huge fireflies as they crisscross the mighty harbor. And the great city throws its own golden reflection against the sky, that sailors far at sea may know they are approaching San Francisco.

Ah, yes, romance is still alive by San Francisco Bay, though the "skyscrapers" mount ever higher, though the pungent odor of copra from Tahiti flee forever the water front, though the "windjammer" with her "shanghaied" crew no longer tow, plunging, out the Golden Gate. Romance is still alive, because romance here can never perish. The great bay and the blue Contra Costa hills beyond are unalterable, the towering cliffs of the storied entrance must ever endure the battering of the long Pacific combers, and the fog-wreaths of a summer afternoon will hang always about the summit of Tamalpais. Above all, the memories of the past, memories of valorous deeds and of intrepid men, will defy time, that men's fancies may be stirred here as nowhere else.

Through the clear, clean air of early morning, to the newcomer by sea as he enters the Golden Gate, the great city upon its hillsides reveals itself in full glory. And as the first rays of the swiftly ascending sun gleam upon the white houses and descend into the crowded valleys, keen realization comes of the transformation that has been wrought here by San Francisco Bay in a period so short as, in the light of history, to be almost unnoticeable.

* * *

At this early hour one easily envisages that other San Francisco, the chaotic, bewildering, riotous city of '49. There are the quickly rising frame buildings, the thousands of tents, the board walks and the muddy streets climbing hillward from the water's edge, half a mile inland from the water front of today. The kaleidoscopic color of that scene, the fascination of that confused mingling of every race and nation and color, the wonder of such a human vortex, every detail seems to drive itself into the memory as the glory of the California morning reveals the stupendous place that is the modern San Francisco.

Like the movement of a mighty drama has been this unparalleled change, a drama of human achievement fit to rank high in the records of the ages. The curtain fell on confusion and crudity and squalor, to rise on order and cultivation and beauty. The offense of the old is gone, but its romance remains to add charm to the glory of the new.

And so, in the "gray dawn," or as the sun sinks glowingly beyond the Golden Gate, as the activities of three-quarter of a million people merge in clamorous confusion at midday, or as the myriad lights around the vast bay sparkle by night, San Francisco yet remains the city which beckons the world, beckons and welcomes and befriends. Especially does it befriend, for where is hospitality warmer and more spontaneous than here? It is one of the places where anticipation is equaled by realization—and this is the highest praise.

Always when I am in San Francisco—or when I think of it, which is considerably more frequently—I recall the lines of one who loved it as well as any—Ambrose Bierce:

> I know not if it was a dream, I viewed
> A city where the restless multitude
> Between the eastern and the western deep
> Had reared gigantic fabrics strong and rude.
>
> Ships from afar afforested the bay
> Within their huge and chambered bodies lay
> The wealth of continents; and merrily sailed
> The hardy argosies of far Cathay.

M. T. G.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Joy Among the Wets

A DETROIT manufacturer by the name of Joy, who voted for prohibition, gets a column story on the first page and his picture on the back page in the world's "wettest" newspaper because he has recanted his faith in the "dry" law.

Joy's change of heart is occasion for rejoicing on the part of those who view the Eighteenth Amendment as the abomination of desolation.

Mr. Joy makes his recantation opportunity for a vigorous blast against the hypocrisy of those who give verbal and public support to the ban on intoxicating liquors while giving gustatory and private approval to the forbidden beverages. We share Mr. Joy's feelings concerning such persons, of whom—we confess—there are far too many. Our own contempt for them has been expressed on more than one occasion.

But we cannot agree with Mr. Joy when he asserts that prohibition has made hypocrites. Divergence between profession and practice was not an unknown thing before the Eighteenth Amendment came into effect. Its existence has been one of the occasions for taunt against religion since the time when creeds first began to make conduct an evidence of sincere belief. We have never considered the prevalence of hypocrites an argument against the value of religion, any more than we have regarded the existence of counterfeiters as an argument against valid money. The spurious is always a tribute to the worth of the real.

Mr. Joy expresses his gratification that the "saloon and saloon methods are gone forever and eliminated from the discussion totally." If that be true, it is the result of prohibition. How does Mr. Joy propose to maintain this result which so greatly pleases him if prohibition be abandoned? On this point he is as lacking in suggestion as are all others of his persuasion.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

"Investigate" and "Sarsaparilla"

MR. R. WERNER, in his book, "Bryan," says that Secretary Bryan in 1913, in trying to establish peace treaties with the nations of the world, called the Washington ambassadors together and told them this story: "A man was complaining to a friend that he found it impossible to drink moderately because of the numerous invitations which he received from others. The friend to whom the complaint was made suggested to him that the difficulty might be remedied by calling for sarsaparilla whenever he found that he had all the whisky he wanted. 'But,' said the complainant, 'that is the trouble; when I get all the whisky I want I cannot say sarsaparilla'." And then, according to Mr. Werner, Mr. Bryan "assured the diplomats: 'It is difficult for a nation to say "investigate" when it is angry.'"

"Thus," concludes Mr. Werner, "Mr. Bryan killed two of his favorite birds with one stone, war and drink. The diplomats all went home better men."—*Scrap-Book.*

Sun-Power Cars

IT IS a common complaint among Englishmen that the sun treats them with scant courtesy, but now at long last comes news which will stop for ever sulky remarks about his sparing visits. An American has invented a motorcar which goes by the rays of the sun instead of by petrol. Cunningly placed mirrors collect and concentrate the heat of the sun rays, and this heat is then taken care of by other contrivances and nursed into those repeated explosions which are the central facts of motorcar life and the efficient cause of their motion. The invention is still at an early stage, but the principle is now established; and whoever has a looking-glass and a few accessories can ride as long as the sun shines in the sky.

It will be a curious irony if this invention, the last conquest of science, leads city men to keep more natural hours, but it seems likely to have that result. Once the sun has set there will be no more free rides. Two-seaters to go by the light of the moon might find a market, but the moon does not give out any heat at present, though it presumably can and will be warmed if the interests of incessant automobilism require it. At present there is only the sun, and men will hurry over their work knowing that the later they start home the slower their car will go or the more of their own petrol they will have to use.

The weather forecasts, already so widely popular a feature in modern newspapers and in wireless programs, will be attended to with much more care when "cloudy" means slow movement and very few cars on the road, and "fine and hot" means that the whole population may be whizzing along the inadequate roads, making that same heat which prevents the pedestrian from running to safety the excuse for excessive speed.

The exhibitors at the Motor Show at Olympia are being presented with a good deal of advice in their efforts to find out whether the husband or the wife or the child really decides which car the family shall buy. The feminine school can now afford to leave petrol to the men and concentrate on a sun-power looking-glass car. While smaller and smaller cars are being devised, and one can now be bought whose garage is a portable box, vanity bags, as necessary as cars for the outdoor excursions of half the race, grow larger and larger. The happy coincidence that a mirror is the pivot and center of each contrivance should enable an enterprising manufacturer to devise a neat little sun-power car which is at the same time a really superior vanity bag.—*The Times* (London).

The Church and the School

THE Pope's encyclical sounds a note that will startle Americans, for it assails an institution dearest to them—the public school—without which it is hardly conceivable that democracy could long exist. As was said recently by a critical authority, despite its shortcomings and mistakes, the public school has "already contributed to society more than all other agencies combined." Under its tuitions not only are the elemental lessons which the race has learned taught to children of diverse traditions, racial qualities and religious faiths, but these children have been prepared to live together as citizens in a self-governing state. If the declarations of the encyclical were scrupulously obeyed by those to whom it is addressed, the public school would be emptied of all its Catholic pupils except as the Bishop in his discretion in special circumstances might permit them to remain. The language of the encyclical is:

> We, therefore, confirm our previous declarations and sacred canons forbidding Catholic children to attend anti-Catholic, neutral or mixed schools, by the latter being meant those schools open equally to Catholics or non-Catholics.

If other churches were to make like claim—that is, that "the educative mission belongs pre-eminently" to them for their children—and were to lay like inhibitions, the very foundations of this Republic would be disturbed.

Probably the Pontiff had Italy specially in mind, but his encyclical is addressed to the world, and must be assumed to have the same authority here in his church. One wonders whether he, with all his wisdom, does not know with what civic fervor Catholics and Protestants, Jews and Gentiles alike unite to support what he calls "neutral" or "mixed schools."—*New York Times.*

"What the Negro Thinks"

AMERICANS of the South—white as well as black—take lively pride in the award to Dr. Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, of the $1000 prize for the most noteworthy service done in 1929 in behalf of interracial co-operation. His "What the Negro Thinks," published in the past year, would alone have justly entitled Dr. Moton to the distinction now his. That volume easily ranks with Booker Washington's "Up From Slavery." In not a few respects, "What the Negro Thinks" excels in significance the moving story of Booker Washington's life. Indeed, Dr. Moton's book is one that should be read by every reasoning human being in the country. None the less should it be read by human beings not yet skilled in the habit of thinking straight. . . .

Though Dr. Moton's book may not please everyone in all its details, yet it should encourage everyone to think the race problem—in all its details—through. Herein lies the tremendous value of "What the Negro Thinks."

Optimism sounds clear in this volume's pages. "In the midst of all this," says Dr. Moton, "the Negro thrives. Segregation, disfranchisement, prejudice, injustice, lawlessness—in spite of them, he prospers. Above it all, his voice rises singing; and the note of his joy has become the symbol of our modern America. Whatever he hides in his heart, whatever he may think in the back of his head, he turns to the world a smiling face, and in spite of itself, the world, when it turns to look, is captivated by that smile; when it stops to listen, is thrilled by that song. And all the while he presses steadily onward, resolved to let nothing hold him down, to let nothing crush his spirit, to let nothing defeat his steadfast purpose of establishing his claim of equal right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and demonstrating even to the most skeptical that essentially all men are created equal, determined to let no man, no movement drag him down so low as to make him hate his fellow man."—*Birmingham (Ala.) News.*

A Test of Worth

YOU are worth just as much as the things you are living for are worth.—*Baptist Record.*